

# INDIANS IN THE WAR



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*1941-1945*

IN GRATEFUL MEMORY  
OF  
THOSE WHO DIED  
IN THE SERVICE OF THEIR COUNTRY.  
THEY STAND IN THE UNBROKEN LINE  
OF PATRIOTS WHO HAVE DARED TO DIE  
THAT FREEDOM MIGHT LIVE, AND GROW,  
AND INCREASE ITS BLESSINGS.  
FREEDOM LIVES,  
AND THROUGH IT THEY LIVE—  
IN A WAY THAT HUMBLER  
THE UNDERTAKINGS OF MOST MEN.

*Franklin D. Roosevelt*

## INDIANS IN THE WAR

Honor for Indian Heroism.....	1
Awards for Valor (Lists).....	9
Ceremonial Dances in the Pacific.....by <i>Ernie Pyle</i> .....	12
A Choctaw Leads the Guerrillas.....	14
An Empty Saddle.....	15
We Honor These Dead (Lists).....	16
Navajo Code Talkers.....by <i>MT/Sgt. Murrey Marder</i> .....	25
Indians Fought on Iwo Jima.....	28
Wounded in Action (Lists).....	30
Indians Work for the Navy.....by <i>Lt. Frederick W. Sleight</i> .....	42
To the Indian Veteran.....	44
Indian Women Work for Victory.....	49
Prisoners of War Released.....	50
A Family of Braves.....	51
Indian Service Employees in the War.....	53

The material in this pamphlet was collected for the 1945 Memorial Number of *Indians at Work*, before the magazine was discontinued because of the paper shortage. Many devoted workers spent much time and effort to get these stories, and the photographs which accompany the lists were loaned by the families of the boys whose names will be found here. We wish to express our gratitude to all of those who made this record possible.

The casualty lists and the lists of awards and decorations continue those begun in *Indians at Work* for May-June 1943 and carried on in the November-December 1943, May-June 1944, and September-October 1944 issues. They are not complete, and it is hoped that when the peace has come, the whole story of the Indian contribution to the victory may be gathered up into one volume.

Awards of the Purple Heart have not been indicated here because every soldier wounded in action against the enemy is entitled to the decoration, and the award should be taken for granted.

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## HONOR FOR INDIAN HEROISM

The war has ended in victory for the United Nations, and after a troubled period of readjustment and reorganization, peace will come at last. The story of the Indians' contribution to the winning of the war has been told only in part; and new material will be coming in for many months. As one of the Sioux boys says, "As a rule nowadays the fellows don't go in for heroics." But already the Indian record is impressive. In the spring of 1945, there were 21,767 Indians in the Army, 1,910 in the Navy, 121 in the Coast Guard, and 723 in the Marines. These figures do not include officers, for whom no statistics are available. Several hundred Indian women are in the various branches of the services. The Standing Rock Agency, North Dakota, estimates that at least fifty girls from that jurisdiction are in uniform.

The Office of Indian Affairs has recorded 71 awards of the Air Medal, 51 of the Silver Star, 47 of the Bronze Star Medal, 34 of the Distinguished Flying Cross, and two of the Congressional Medal of Honor. There are undoubtedly many more which have not been reported. Many of these ribbons are decorated with oak leaf clusters awarded in lieu of additional medals. It is not unusual to see an Air Medal with nine oak leaf clusters, or twelve, or even fourteen.

The casualty lists are long. They come from theatres of war all over the world. There were many Indians in the prison camps of the Philippines after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, and later there were many more on Iwo Jima and Okinawa. There were Indians in the 45th Division in Sicily and Italy. They were at Anzio, and they took part in the invasion on D-Day in Normandy. A Ute Indian, LeRoy Hamlin, was with a small troop which made the first contact with the Russians across the Elbe on April 25. Another Ute, Harvey Natchees, was the first American soldier to ride into the center of

Berlin. Pfc. Ira Hayes, Pima, of the Marines, was one of the six men who raised the flag on the summit of Mt. Suribachi. Once in a while, an Indian diving into a foxhole when shells began to burst, would find himself face to face with another member of his race, and they would start talking about Indian problems as they waited for the enemy fire to cease. When there was only one Indian in an outfit, he was inevitably called Chief, which amused him and perhaps pleased him a little.

The Indian people at home have matched the record of their fighting men. More than forty thousand left the reservations during each of the war years to take jobs in ordnance depots, in aircraft factories, on the railroads, and in other war industries. The older men, the women, and the children, who stayed at home, increased their production of food in spite of the lack of help. The Indians invested more than \$17,000,000 of restricted funds in war bonds, and their individual purchases probably amount to twice that sum. They subscribed liberally to the Red Cross and to the Army and Navy Relief societies. The mothers of the soldiers organized War Mothers clubs in their communities, and every soldier received letters and gifts while he was in the service. The clubs helped to entertain the boys who came home on furlough, and now that the war is over, they are making plans for war memorials in honor of the fallen.

Reflecting the heroic spirit of Indians at war in every theater of action, the list of those specially selected to receive military honors grows steadily. We shall never know of all the courageous acts performed "with utter disregard for personal safety," but the proved devotion of all Indian peoples on the home front and the conspicuous courage of their sons and daughters in the various services entitle them to share in common the honors bestowed upon the few here noted.

Cpl. Henry Bake, Jr., and Pfc. George H. Kirk, Navajo code talkers, operate a portable radio set on Bougainville. Official U. S. Marine Corps Photo. See page 25.

#### CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

The blue star-sprinkled ribbon of the highest award of all is given for "conspicuous gallantry at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty." Relatively few of these medals have been given, and the nation may well be proud of the fact that two Indians thus far have won it. The story of Lt. Ernest Childers, Creek, was told in *Indians at Work* for May-June 1944; that of Lt. Jack Montgomery, Cherokee, in the January-February number, 1945.

#### DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

The highest aviation honor is given for heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight. The ribbon is blue, with a white-bordered red stripe in the center and white stripes near the ends. Thirty or more Indians have been awarded this medal

T-Sgt. Harold E. Rogers, Seneca, with his flying mascot Mister



thus far, and their stories have been told in various issues of *Indians at Work*.

Mention has already been made of Lt. William R. Fredenberg, Menominee, of Wisconsin, who wears this ribbon and also has the Air Medal with seven oak leaf clusters. The citation for the DFC reads as follows:

"Lieutenant Fredenberg demonstrated superior skill in the execution of a dive-bombing attack upon a heavily defended marshalling yard wherein he personally destroyed three locomotives and thereafter in the face of heavy and accurate enemy fire remained in the target area strafing installations until his ammunition was exhausted. The outstanding flying ability and tactical proficiency which he exhibited on this occasion reflected the highest credit upon himself and his organization."

Sgt. Shuman Shaw, a full-blood Paiute from California, was wounded on his third mission as a tail-gunner on a B-24 Liberator, but he stayed with his guns and shot down two of the enemy, with three more probably destroyed. During his 22nd mission, while raiding strategic installations at Budapest, he was again seriously wounded. On both occasions he was given plasma. Sgt. Shaw has the Distinguished Flying Cross, the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters, the Presidential Unit Citation, and the Purple Heart with oak leaf cluster.

#### AIR MEDAL, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

Harold E. Rogers, Seneca from Miami, Oklahoma, was reported missing in action on July 3, 1944, when his plane failed to return from a mission over Budapest. Sgt. Rogers had flown 25 missions with the 8th Air Force in England, and then served as instructor in the United States for six months. He went back into action, this time with the 15th Air Force, based in Italy. He wore the Air Medal with nine oak leaf clusters, and the Distinguished Flying Cross. The Purple Heart was awarded to him posthumously. His wife, a Potawatomi from Kansas, who now lives in Hollywood, was a student at Haskell Institute with her husband, and Sgt. Rogers was studying law at the time

he entered the service. He also attended Sherman Institute and Riverside Junior College.

#### SILVER STAR TO A YOUNG ARTIST

A soldier who is cited for gallantry in action, when that gallantry does not warrant the award of a Medal of Honor or a Distinguished Service Cross, is given the Silver Star.

This decoration was awarded posthumously to Ben Quintana, a Keres, from Cochiti Pueblo. According to the citation, Ben was "an ammunition carrier in a light machine gun squadron charged with protection of the right flank of his troop which was counterattacked by superior numbers." The gunner was killed and the assistant gunner severely wounded. "Private Quintana," the citation continues, "refused to retire from this hazardous position and gallantly rushed forward to the silenced gun and delivered a withering fire into the enemy, inflicting heavy casualties. While so engaged he was mortally wounded. By this extraordinary courage he repulsed the counterattack and prevented the envelopment of the right flank of his troop. Private Quintana's unflinching devotion to duty and heroism under fire inspired his troop to attack and seize the enemy strong point."

With Ben Quintana's death the country has lost one of its most promising young artists. At the age of 15, he won first prize over 80 contestants, of whom 7 were Indians, for a poster to be used in the Coronado Cuarto Centennial celebration. Later, he won first prize and \$1,000 in an *American Magazine* contest in which there were 52,587 entries.

#### SILVER STAR TO SHERMAN GRADUATE

Captain Leonard Lowry, a graduate of Sherman Institute, also wears the Silver Star. He was a first lieutenant at the time of the citation, which says: "He was advancing with an infantry force of 500 men when they were halted by the enemy and the leading elements were pinned down. It was imperative that this force get through. Lt. Lowry assumed command and directed temporary security measures. He then organized a small combat patrol and personally led it in storming the enemy elements that were delaying the



Pfc. Ben Quintana, gifted artist of Cochiti Pueblo, awarded the Silver Star posthumously for gallantry in action.  
Photo by Harold E. Walter, Albuquerque, New Mexico.

unit's advance." Capt. Lowry has been wounded several times.

#### LED THE WAY FOR TANKS

The Shoshones proudly claim Marine Pfc. Leonard A. Webber, of Fort Hall, Idaho, who received his Silver Star "for gallantry and intrepidity while serving with the Second Marine Division, during action against enemy Japanese forces on Tarawa, Gilbert Islands, from November 22 to November 23, 1943. During this period, when radio communication was out, he performed duties as runner between the tank battalion command post, tanks, and infantry front line positions, with utter disregard for his own personal safety in the face of heavy enemy gunfire. His skill and devotion to duty contributed greatly to the maintaining of communication of tank units. His conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity were in keeping with the highest tradition of the United States Naval Service."

Later, for action in 1944, Leonard Webber, now a Corporal, received the Bronze Star. This decoration is awarded for meritorious or





The parents of Blaine Queen, Cherokee, receive his Silver Star

heroic achievement or service, not involving participation in aerial flight, in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States. The citation for the Bronze Star reads:

"For meritorious achievement in action against the enemy on Saipan and Tinian, Marianas Islands, from 15 June to 1 August, 1944, while serving as a reconnaissance man in a Marine tank battalion. With aggressive determination and fearless devotion to duty Corporal Webber reconnoitered routes of advance for tanks in the face of intense enemy fire. On one occasion, he led a tank platoon over exceedingly dangerous and perilous terrain, while under heavy mortar and small-arms fire, to support the infantry advance and make it possible for his tank platoon to inflict severe casualties on the enemy. His cool courage and outstanding ability contributed in a large measure to the success of the tank operation. His conduct throughout was in keeping with the highest traditions of the United States Naval Service."

#### SILVER STAR FOR A CHEROKEE

The mother and father of Pvt. Blaine Queen received the Silver Star posthumously awarded to their son for heroism in action in Germany. Pvt. Queen, a Cherokee from North Carolina, was with a platoon engaged in sharp action with

the enemy. They were under heavy fire from nearby enemy positions, and when their ammunition began to run dangerously low, Pvt. Queen volunteered to leave his foxhole and go for the needed supplies. As he ran he was mortally wounded, but in spite of his wound he kept on toward his destination until death overtook him.

#### A POTAWATOMI LEADS THE WAY

Pfc. Albert Wahweotten, Potawatomi from Kansas, received the Silver Star from his commanding general last February in Germany. According to the citation, Pfc. Wahweotten, armed with an M-1 rifle and a bazooka, worked his way 200 yards beyond the front lines to a house occupied by the enemy. In spite of heavy fire, he crawled to within ten yards of the house, which he set on fire with the bazooka. Then he went into the burning building and captured twelve Germans, eliminating the last enemy resistance in the town.

#### INITIATIVE, BRAVERY, AND GALLANTRY

An Iowa-Choctaw, also from Kansas, was another winner of the Silver Star for gallantry in action against the Germans. When his superior officer was disabled, Pfc. Thurman E. Nanomantube took over the duties of section leader of a heavy machine gun section, and with complete disregard for his own safety ran



across fifty yards of open ground, swept by heavy fire, in order to help a gunner whose gun was not working properly. When the battalion was pinned down by artillery fire, he gave first aid to two wounded men and handled another skillfully in order to keep him from becoming the victim of combat exhaustion. The citation praises Pfc. Nanomantube for his initiative, bravery, and gallantry

#### DECORATION FOR A PAPAGO

An engineers outfit, in combat for 165 continuous days on Luzon, needed the bulldozer which Pfc. Norris L. Galvez, Papago of Sells, Arizona, was driving up the road. Pfc. Norris was told that the Japs had two automatic weapons firing across the road ahead, but he decided that the bulldozer must go through and unhesitatingly drove the unprotected machine through the field of fire, an action which brought him a citation and the Silver Star.

#### HERO'S SON RECEIVES MEDAL

Alec Hodge is only six years old, but he knows what war means. He knows, too, the pride with which soldiers receive their medals, for on Alec's small chest was recently pinned the Bronze Star posthumously awarded to his father, Pfc. Otto Hodge, a Yurok-Hoopa, who was killed in action in Italy. The youngster stood straight, as befits the son of a warrior, and listened to the words of the citation: "For heroic achievement in action against the enemy from September 10 to September 23, 1944."

Then he solemnly shook the proffered hand of Brigadier General Oscar B. Abbott, who made the award. The ceremony was held at the Arcata Naval Auxiliary Air Station near Eureka, California, on April 6, 1945.

Alec has two uncles in the service. One, Fireman Henry Hodge, is on sea duty in the South Pacific, while the other, Pvt. James Hodge, is serving in Europe. Both uncles are graduates of Sherman Institute and are the sons of Mrs. Carrie Hodge of Trinidad, California.

#### ORDEAL BY FIRE

The citation accompanying the Bronze Star Medal awarded to Pvt. Houston Stevens, Kickapoo from Shawnee, Oklahoma, reads:

"For heroic achievement near St. Raphael, France, on 15 August 1944. Struck by an aerial bomb as it neared shore during the invasion of Southern France, LST 282 was burning fiercely and ammunition aboard was exploding continuously. Unmindful of the intense heat and the exploding ammunition, Pvt. Stevens manned a 50-caliber machine gun located within ten yards of the explosion. Though his hair and eyebrows were singed by the spreading flames, he remained at his post and continued to fire the gun at the enemy plane. By his devotion to duty, Pvt. Stevens prevented additional damage by the plane. His action reflects credit upon himself and the armed forces of the United States."

#### WITH THE FAMOUS IVY LEAF

Sgt. Perry Skenandore, Oneida from Wisconsin, wears two rows of ribbons, as well as the blue bar for the Presidential Unit Citation. He has been awarded the Silver Star, the Bronze Star with oak leaf cluster, and the Soldier's Medal. His European theater ribbon carries three battle stars and the bronze arrow which stands for the invasion of Normandy. Sgt. Skenandore is a member of the 4th Infantry Division, the Ivy Leaf, a fighting outfit which is described by a *Stars and Stripes* correspondent as follows:

"After 199 days, ending March 9, in continuous contact with the German army, the 4th Division closed a chapter that carried it through some of the most famous battles of the present war.

"Starting on August 24 with the headlong rush into Paris, which they liberated the next day, the 4th's men never lost sight of the grey-uniformed Wehrmacht until they had it on the run towards the Rhine.

"Included in the nearly seven months of grinding up Nazi hordes were the mad dash across Northern France and Belgium; the liberation of such towns as Chauny, St. Quentin, St. Hubert, Bastogne, and St. Vith. The doughs never stopped their eastward drive until they had bowled through the Siegfried Line. The 4th Division was the first unit to enter German soil on September 11.

"History has recorded their successful but

bloody Battle of the Huertgen Forest and their magnificent stand before the city of Luxembourg in those dark days of December, when, according to Lt. Gen. George Patton, Jr., 'a tired division halted the left shoulder of the German thrust into the American lines and saved the city of Luxembourg.'

"From this action the Ivy Leaf Division went over to the offensive, crossing the Sure River and eating into the bulge the enemy had built up. Switching to the St. Vith sector, they fought their way through the Siegfried Line in exactly the same place where they had pushed through in September. This made four times they had passed through the maze of steel and concrete that was once considered almost impregnable."

Sgt. Skenandore has a good deal to tell about his division and its accomplishments against the Nazis, but little information about himself. The ribbons, however, speak for him.

#### HELD THE LINES

The Bronze Star Medal was awarded to Corporal Calvin Flying Bye, Sioux, of Little Eagle, South Dakota, "for heroic achievement in Germany on 29 and 30 November 1944. ... During these two days, when his division attacked a fortified enemy town, communication lines between the forward observer and his battalion were severed. In spite of heavy enemy fire which was falling not more than 15 yards from him, he checked the lines and constantly maintained them without getting any sleep for 48 hours. His courage and devotion to duty reflect great credit upon himself and the military service."

#### AN ALASKAN SCORES

Pfc. Herbert Bremner, Tlingit, of Yakutat, Alaska, has been given the Bronze Star for heroic action in Holland:

"While the Anti-Tank Platoon which was supporting the assault battalion was moving its weapons forward to engage four enemy tanks which were holding up the progress of the battalion, two of the prime movers were damaged by intense mortar and machine gun fire, and it was necessary to repair them before they could be used to move the weapons into position. Without regard for his personal

safety, Private Bremner manned the machine gun, which was in an exposed position on top of one of the vehicles. His determined, accurate fire forced the enemy tanks to withdraw, thus permitting the battalion to advance to its objective. The high standard of courage of Private Bremner was a large factor in enabling the battalion to gain its objective and is a distinct credit to this soldier and the military service."

#### INSPIRED HIS COMRADES

Marion W. McKeever, Flathead, from Montana, was awarded the Bronze Star posthumously "for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy at Bougainville, Solomon Islands, on March 10, 1944. During a counterattack to destroy the enemy forces, when his platoon made an advance against enemy positions, Pvt. McKeever moved up aggressively to engage the enemy. Moving up as far as possible he crossed a machine gun lane and the enemy opened fire, killing him instantly. Because of his daring movement in spite of the heavy fire, he was one of the most forward men of the platoon. His action was cool and brave and was an inspiration to all who served with him."

#### THE BRONZE STAR FOR AN INFANTRYMAN

A posthumous award of the Bronze Star Medal was made to Cpl. Jack E. Mattz, Yurok-Smith River Indian from Grants Pass, Oregon. During an assault on enemy lines in Holland, Cpl. Mattz crept forward toward a dugout containing a large number of the enemy, killed several of them with his sub-machine gun, and when his ammunition ran out, accounted for the rest by using hand grenades. A few hours later he was killed by shell fire.

#### SAVED BY PARTISANS

Two Indian gunners with the 15th Air Force, based in Italy, had similar stories to tell of parachute jumps in Balkan territory. S-Sgt. Cornelius Wakolee, Potawatomi, from Kansas, was forced to bail out over Yugoslavia when his Liberator bomber was hit by heavy flak. He was reported missing on October 14, and returned to duty some six weeks later, after a long walk, guided across enemy-held

territory by Yugoslav partisans. Some months afterward, T-Sgt. Ray Gonyea, from the Onondaga Reservation, New York, made a similar jump and landed in a village held by the partisans, who helped him and his crew back to their base—after an hilarious celebration. Sgt. Gonyea holds the Air Medal with two oak leaf clusters, and the Purple Heart. Sgt. Wakolee has three clusters to the Air Medal.

#### PURPLE HEART, FOUR CLUSTERS

Danny B. Marshall, Creek, from Holdenville, Oklahoma, has evaded death dozens of times and has been wounded eight times. Five of his wounds required hospital treatment, but the other three times he had first aid and did not report at a hospital. He has been hit in the face, head, arms, leg, and back, and has the Purple Heart with four clusters, the Bronze Star, the Good Conduct medal, the Combat Infantryman's Badge, and five battle stars for service in Italy, including the Anzio beach-head and Rome, and the invasion of Southern France.

#### A SUBMARINE VETERAN

"The greatest thrill of all," said John Redday, Sioux, from South Dakota, "was to pass through the Golden Gate and set foot again on American soil." This remark was made after 21 months' service in a submarine patrolling South Pacific waters. During this time the sub sank fourteen and damaged seven enemy vessels. Among them was one of Japan's largest freighters, which was destroyed by gunfire alone.

The thrills and dangers of submarine warfare were many, according to Redday. Once a sub-chaser, disguised as a transport, discovered them while they were surfaced, and depth charges fell all around them before they could submerge. The charges were so terrific that the overhead motors were sheared off. Another time an enemy destroyer caught their propguard with a grappling iron and pulled them forty feet toward the surface before they could get away. In escaping they dived far below normal depth and the pressure was so great that water leaked in from all sides.

Redday was transferred to the Veterans' Hospital at Minneapolis a year ago because of



John Redday

tuberculosis, and is slowly improving in the free air of his homeland.

#### A NAVAJO FIGHTS ON TWO FRONTS

Dragging one wounded soldier, helping support another, his own back and legs torn by shrapnel, a twenty-year-old Navajo made his way across three hundred yards of knee-deep snow. Safe in his own lines again, he did not bother to go to the aid station. This is only one of the stories told about Sgt. Clifford Etsitty, a star patrol scout of the Western front. Another time he was within 30 yards of the enemy when a machine gun opened up on his patrol. "The Chief," as he is known in the Army, flattened out and with six shots finished the half-dozen Nazis who barred his way.

Etsitty received his first Purple Heart on Attu, where he killed 40 Japs in 20 days. This was night ambush detail. Clad in white snow suits, the soldiers lay in wait for enemies and



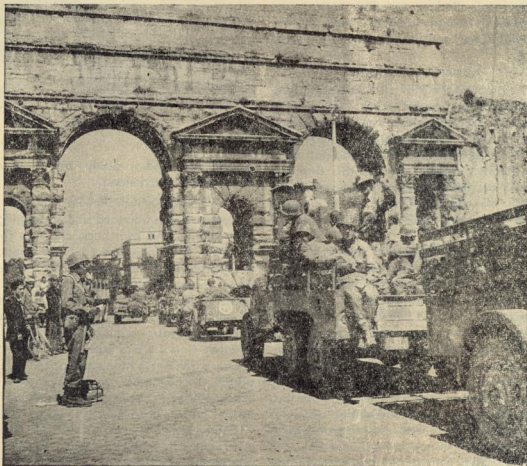
picked them off as they approached. The cold, dangerous work ended when a bursting mortar shell smashed the Navajo's jaw and sent him to the hospital for seven months. As soon as he was discharged, he was sent to the 99th Division and continued his remarkable career on the German front.

#### FORESIGHT AND SOUND DECISION

The Bronze Star has also been received by Staff Sgt. David E. Kenote, Wisconsin Menominee, "for meritorious service in connection with military operations against an enemy of the United States, in France, from 1 August

1944 to 31 October 1944. Sgt. Kenote inaugurated a system of stock records and a procedure for requisitioning which enabled the Adjutant General, Third United States Army, successfully to supply and distribute War Department publications and blank forms to Third Army troops. The foresight of this non-commissioned officer, and his careful planning and energetic execution achieved continuous supply during all phases of a rapidly moving operation. His plans were simple and workable, and his decisions were sound. The zealous devotion to duty of Sgt. Kenote reflects great credit upon himself and the military forces of the United States."

Sgt. Jimmy Declay, Apache, stands guard at the gateway to Rome as the U.S. Army enters the city





# AWARDS FOR VALOR

## CONGRESSIONAL MEDAL OF HONOR

Lt. Jack C. Montgomery.....Cherokee, Oklahoma  
Lt. Ernest Childers.....Creek, Oklahoma

## SILVER STAR

S/Sgt. Francis B. Brave.....Sioux, Oklahoma  
Lt. William Sixkiller, Jr.....Cherokee, Oklahoma  
Pfc. Warren Gullickson.....Sioux, South Dakota  
Pfc. James R. Alexander.....Lummi, Washington  
Cpl. Leonard Webber.....Shoshone, Idaho  
Lt. James Sulphur.....Creek, Oklahoma  
T/4 Roger K. Paul.....Blackfeet, Montana  
Sgt. Knowlton Merritt.....Klamath-Modoc, Oregon  
Sgt. Perry Skenandore.....Oneida, Wisconsin  
Pfc. Ben Quintana.....Cochiti Pueblo, New Mexico  
Cpl. Vincent Village Center.....Sioux, South Dakota  
T/Sgt. Joseph Lawrence.....Sioux, South Dakota  
Pfc. Francis Shaw.....Paiute, Nevada  
Pfc. Philip Kowice.....Laguna Pueblo, New Mexico  
Lt. Jack C. Montgomery.....Cherokee, Oklahoma  
Sgt. Bob Allen.....Choctaw, Mississippi  
Pvt. Blaine Queen.....Cherokee, North Carolina  
Pvt. Eugene Roubideaux.....Sioux, South Dakota  
Pfc. Alonzo Enos.....Pima, Arizona  
Pfc. Albert Wahweoften.....Potawatomi, Kansas  
Sgt. Clifford Etsitty.....Navajo, New Mexico  
Bert G. Eaglehorse.....Sioux, South Dakota  
Pfc. George W. Walker.....Cherokee, North Carolina  
Sgt. Leo Upshaw.....Navajo, New Mexico  
Pfc. Thurman E. Nanomantube.....Iowa-Choctaw, Kansas  
Pfc. Norris L. Galvez.....Papago, Arizona  
Pvt. Vincent Hunts Horses.....Sioux, South Dakota

## DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS

Lt. William R. Fredenberg.....Menominee, Wisconsin  
Lt. Richard Balenti.....Cheyenne-Haida, Oklahoma  
S/Sgt. Peter N. Jackson.....Hoopa, California  
S/Sgt. Shuman Shaw.....Paiute, California  
S/Sgt. Neil McKinnon.....Yurok, California (1 cluster)  
S/Sgt. Alfred Dalpino.....Shoshone, Idaho  
T/Sgt. Theodore S. Breiner.....Sioux, North Dakota  
S/Sgt. Ernest DuBray.....Blackfeet, Montana (3 clusters)  
Lt. Alfred Houser.....Apache, Oklahoma (1 cluster)  
S/Sgt. Albert Lopez.....Delaware, Oklahoma  
Lt. Edward Tinker.....Osage, Oklahoma (2 clusters)  
S/Sgt. Archie Hawkins.....Sioux, South Dakota  
S/Sgt. Steve Brown.....Paiute, Nevada  
T/Sgt. Harold E. Rogers.....Seneca, Oklahoma  
S-Sgt. Robert C. Kirkaldie.....Assiniboine, Montana



S-Sgt. Francis B. Brave



T-4 Roger K. Paul

Pfc. Alonzo Enos





Pfc. James R. Alexander



S-Sgt. Albert Lopez



Lt. Charles Edward Harris

# AWARDS FOR VALOR

## AIR MEDAL

S/Sgt. Roger Worlee..... Paiute, Nevada (9 clusters)  
 S/Sgt. Shuman Shaw..... Paiute, California (3 clusters)  
 T/Sgt. Waldron A. Frazier..... Sioux, South Dakota  
 S/Sgt. Cornelius L. Wakolee... Potawatomi, Okla. (3 clusters)  
 S/Sgt. Clifton J. Rabideaux.... Chippewa, Minn. (5 clusters)  
 S/Sgt. Peter N. Jackson..... Hoopa, California  
 T/Sgt. Oliver Gibbs..... Chippewa, Minnesota (3 clusters)  
 Lt. Charles Smith..... Bannock, Idaho  
 S/Sgt. Alfred Dalpino..... Shoshone, Idaho (12 clusters)  
 Lt. John Cook..... Mohawk, New York  
 T/Sgt. Orus Baxter, Jr..... Creek, Oklahoma  
 S/Sgt. Abe Zuni..... Isleta Pueblo, N. M. (3 clusters)  
 T/Sgt. Forrest J. Gerard..... Blackfeet, Montana  
 S/Sgt. Jesse LaBuff..... Blackfeet, Montana (2 clusters)  
 Sgt. Floyd Monroe..... Blackfeet, Montana (1 cluster)  
 Lt. Kenneth M. Lee..... Sioux, South Dakota (1 cluster)  
 Pfc. Albert E. Fairbanks.... Chippewa, Minnesota (1 cluster)  
 S/Sgt. Earl M. Thomas..... Lummi, Washington (1 cluster)  
 Sgt. Cloyd I. Gooday..... Apache, Oklahoma  
 T/Sgt. Kent C. Ware..... Kiowa, Oklahoma (2 clusters)  
 Lt. Myers Wahnee..... Comanche, Oklahoma (clusters)  
 S/Sgt. Fred B. Larmer..... Sioux, South Dakota  
 Sgt. John C. Rustemeyer..... Sioux, South Dakota  
 T/Sgt. Cleveland J. Bordeaux.... Sioux, S. Dak. (4 clusters)  
 Sgt. Lawrence R. Morris..... Iowa, Kansas  
 S/Sgt. John Lee Redeagle..... Quapaw, Oklahoma  
 S/Sgt. Albert Lopez..... Delaware, Oklahoma (1 cluster)  
 S/Sgt. Glenn Black..... Quileute, Washington (4 clusters)  
 Sgt. Joseph Black..... Quileute, Washington  
 Lt. John C. Dirickson..... Osage, Oklahoma (1 cluster)  
 S/Sgt. Blaze Savage..... Chippewa, Minnesota  
 S/Sgt. Archie Hawkins..... Sioux, South Dakota  
 S/Sgt. Steve Brown..... Paiute, Nevada  
 T/Sgt. Harold E. Rogers..... Seneca, Oklahoma (9 clusters)  
 Lt. Charles E. Harris..... Pawnee, Oklahoma (1 cluster)  
 S-Sgt. Robert C. Kirkaldie... Assiniboine, Montana (3 clusters)

## DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS (BRITISH)

Lt. Gilmore C. Daniel (RCAF)..... Osage, Oklahoma

## DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (BRITISH)

Lt. Gilmore C. Daniel (RCAF)..... Osage, Oklahoma

## SOLDIER'S MEDAL

Sgt. Perry Skenandore..... Oneida, Wisconsin

# AWARDS FOR VALOR

## BRONZE STAR MEDAL

Pfc. Herbert M. Bremner.....Tlingit, Alaska  
 S/Sgt. David E. Kenote.....Menominee, Wisconsin  
 Pfc. William A. Davis.....Chippewa, North Dakota  
 Cpl. Samuel Powvall.....Mission, California  
 Pfc. Bernard Tracy.....Navajo, New Mexico  
 Pfc. Otto Hodge.....Yurok, California  
 Cpl. Leonard Webber.....Shoshone, Idaho  
 Cpl. Jimmy Begay.....Navajo, New Mexico  
 Sgt. Louis Provost.....Omaha, South Dakota  
 Pfc. Harvey Natchees.....Ute, Utah  
 Pfc. Danny B. Marshall.....Creek, Oklahoma  
 T/5 Calvin Dailey.....Otoe, Oklahoma  
 Pfc. Roy Toledo.....Navajo, New Mexico  
 Walter Key Biye, AOM 2/c.....Navajo, Arizona  
 Pfc. Augustine Smith.....Paiute-Klamath, Oregon  
 S/Sgt. Walter J. Roberts.....Seminole, Oklahoma  
 Cpl. Calvin Flying Bye.....Sioux, South Dakota  
 Cpl. Bert Orben Good.....Chippewa, Minnesota  
 T/5 Warren Adams.....Blackfeet-Gros Ventre, Montana  
 Lt. Myron W. Anderson.....Blackfeet, Montana  
 Pvt. Marion McKeever.....Flathead, Montana  
 Sgt. Perry Skenandore.....Oneida, Wisconsin  
 Pfc. Joe C. Lewis.....Papago, Arizona  
 Cpl. Ramon Juan.....Papago, Arizona  
 T/3 John E. Snyder.....Seneca, New York  
 Pfc. John W. Kionut.....Caddo, Oklahoma  
 Sgt. Lanert Brown Eyes.....Sioux, South Dakota  
 Cpl. Garfield T. Brown.....Sioux, South Dakota  
 Sgt. Norman Janis.....Sioux, South Dakota  
 Pfc. Carl Broken Rope.....Sioux, South Dakota  
 Donald O'Neal.....Arapahoe, Wyoming  
 Sgt. Bert H. Jefferson.....Lummi, Washington  
 Pfc. Leonard Johnny.....Nooksack, Washington  
 Pfc. August L. Smith.....Makah-Lummi, Washington  
 Lt. James M. Ware.....Osage, Oklahoma  
 Pvt. Lester D. Douglas.....Navajo, New Mexico  
 Nat Becenti.....Navajo, New Mexico  
 Sgt. Jose P. Benavidez.....Isleta Pueblo, New Mexico  
 Pfc. Harvey Walking Eagle.....Sioux, South Dakota  
 Cpl. Jack E. Mattz.....Yurok, California  
 Pvt. Houston Stevens.....Kickapoo, Oklahoma  
 Sgt. Leo Upshaw.....Navajo, New Mexico  
 Sgt. Augustine Chico.....Papago, Arizona  
 Cpl. Ralph Andres.....Papago, Arizona  
 Cpl. Lyndreth Palmer.....Kiowa, Oklahoma  
 Pvt. LeRoy Hamlin.....Ute, Colorado  
 Pvt. Vance Broken Rope.....Sioux, South Dakota  
 Pvt. Leonard White Bull.....Sioux, South Dakota  
 Pvt. Alex Hernandez.....Sioux, South Dakota  
 Pfc. Clyde Smith.....Hualapai, Arizona



Pfc. William A. Davis



Pfc. Thurman Nanomontube

S-Sgt. Archie Hawkins



## CEREMONIAL DANCES IN THE PACIFIC

*(One of the last stories written by Ernie Pyle before his tragic death on Ie Island was about the Indians of the First Marine Division on Okinawa. It is reprinted here by permission of Scripps-Howard Newspapers and United Feature Syndicate, Inc. The ceremonial dances, according to Marine Combat Correspondent Walter Wood, included the Apache Devil Dance, the Eagle Dance, the Hoop Dance, the War Dance, and the Navajo Mountain Chant. Besides the Navajos, Sioux, Comanche, Apache, Pima, Kiowa, Pueblo, and Crow Indians took part in the ceremonies.)*

By ERNIE PYLE

Okinawa—(By Navy Radio).—Back nearly two years ago when I was with Oklahoma's 45th Division in Sicily and later in Italy, I learned that they had a number of Navajo Indians in communications.

When secret orders had to be given over the phone these boys gave them to one another in Navajo. Practically nobody in the world understands Navajo except another Navajo.

Well, my regiment of First Division Marines has the same thing. There are about eight Indians who do this special work. They are good Marines and are very proud of being so.

There are two brothers among them, both named Joe. Their last names are the ones that are different. I guess that's a Navajo custom, though I never knew of it before.

One brother, Pfc. Joe Gatewood, went to the Indian School in Albuquerque. In fact our house is on the very same street, and Joe said it sure was good to see somebody from home.

Joe has been out here three years. He is 34 and has five children back home whom he would like to see. He was wounded several months ago and got the Purple Heart.

Joe's brother is Joe Kellwood who has also been out here three years. A couple of the others are Pfc. Alex Williams of Winslow, Ariz., and Pvt. Oscar Carroll of Fort Defiance, Ariz., which is the capital of the Navajo reservation. Most of the boys are from around Fort Defiance and used to work for the Indian Bureau.

The Indian boys knew before we got to Okinawa that the invasion landing wasn't going to be very tough. They were the only ones in the convoy who did know it. For one thing they saw signs and for another they used their own influence.

Before the convoy left the far south tropical island where the Navajos had been training since the last campaign, the boys put on a ceremonial dance:

The Red Cross furnished some colored cloth and paint to stain their faces. They made up the rest of their Indian costumes from chicken feathers, sea shells, coconuts, empty ration cans and rifle cartridges.

Then they did their own native ceremonial chants and dances out there under the tropical palm trees with several thousand Marines as a grave audience.



In their chant they asked the great gods in the sky to sap the Japanese of their strength for this blitz. They put the finger of weakness on the Japs. And then they ended their ceremonial chant by singing the Marine Corps song in Navajo.

I asked Joe Gatewood if he really felt their dance had something to do with the ease of

our landing and he said the boys did believe so and were very serious about it, himself included.

"I knew nothing was going to happen to us," Joe said, "for on the way up here there was a rainbow over the convoy and I knew then everything would be all right."

Navajos dance on a beach in the Solomons. Photo U. S. Army Signal Corps



## A CHOCTAW LEADS THE GUERRILLAS

In April 1945, after more than three years as a guerrilla leader in the Philippines, Lt. Col. Edward Ernest McClish came home to Okmulgee, Oklahoma, where his family, who had refused to believe him dead, waited for him. Some of his story has been told in *American Guerrilla in the Philippines*, by Ira Wolfert, and other details have been added in a report given to the Public Relations Bureau of the War Department by Col. McClish. It is an extraordinary tale of accomplishment against great odds.

Lt. Col. McClish, a Choctaw, who graduated from Haskell Institute in 1929 and from Bacone College two years later, was called to active duty in the National Guard in 1940, and early in 1941 he arrived in the Philippines, where he became commander of a company of Philippine scouts. In August he went to Panay to mobilize units of the Philippine Army there, and as commander of the Third Battalion he moved his men to Negros, where they were stationed when the war broke out. Late in December they crossed by boat to Mindanao, and there all the Moro bolo battalions were added to McClish's command.

The Japanese did not reach Mindanao until April 29, 1942, shortly before the American capitulation on Luzon, and Col. McClish's men fought them for nearly three weeks. When forces on the island finally surrendered, McClish, a casualty in the hospital, some distance from headquarters, was fortunately unable to join his men. Instead of capitulating he began to organize a guerrilla army.

By September 1942, he had an organization of more than 300 soldiers, with four machine guns, 150 rifles, and six boxes of ammunition. Some American and Filipino officers had escaped capture and joined the staff. In the early stages of the organization, McClish got word of a Colonel Fertig, of the Army Engineers, who was working along similar lines in the western part of Mindanao, and he managed to reach Fertig by travelling in a small sailboat along the coast. The two men decided to con-

solidate their commands, and Colonel Fertig asked McClish to organize the fighting forces in the four eastern provinces of the island as the 110th Division.

Organization was at first very difficult. Independent guerrilla bands had sprung up all over the island, some of them composed of robbers and bandits who terrorized the villages. Some were anti-American, says Colonel McClish. Most of them lacked military training and education. But slowly the work proceeded. The bandits were disarmed and jailed; the friendly natives were trained, and young men qualified to be officers were commissioned. By the spring of 1943 McClish had assembled a full-strength regiment in each of the three provinces, a fourth had been started, and Division headquarters staff had been completed.

Simultaneously with the military organization, civil governments were set up in each province. Wherever possible, the officials who had held jobs in pre-war days were reappointed, provided that they had not collaborated with the Japanese. Provincial and municipal officials worked hand in hand with the military, and helped greatly to build up the army's strength.

Because of the shortage of food, reports Colonel McClish, a Food Administrator and a Civil and a Judicial Committee were appointed to begin agricultural and industrial rehabilitation. Army projects for the production of food and materials of war were begun throughout the Division area, and all able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 50 were required to give one day's work each week to one of these projects. They raised vegetables, pigs, poultry, sugar cane, and other foods. The manufacture of sugar, soap, alcohol, and coconut oil was started. Fishing was encouraged. In some of the provinces food production was increased beyond the peacetime level. The civilians realized that they were part of the army, and that only a total effort could defeat the enemy.

The public relations office published a newspaper, and headquarters kept in communica-

tion with the regiments in each province by radio, by telephone (when wire was available), or by runner. The guerrillas acquired launches and barges which had been kept hidden from the Japanese, and these were operated by home-made alcohol and coconut oil. Seven trucks provided more transport, but it was safer and easier to use the sea than the land. In order to maintain their motor equipment, they "obtained" a complete machine shop from a Japanese lumbering company in their territory.

From September 15, 1942, to January 1, 1945, while McClish's work of organization and

administration was continuing, his guerrilla forces were fighting the Japanese, and more than 350 encounters—ambushes, raids on patrols and small garrisons, and general engagements—were listed on their records. One hundred and fifteen men were killed and sixty-four wounded. Enemy losses were estimated at more than 3000 killed and six hundred wounded. The guerrillas finally made contact with the American forces in the South Pacific and supplied them with valuable information about the enemy which was extremely helpful when the time for the invasion of the Philippines came at last. They did their part in bringing about the final victory in the Pacific.

## AN EMPTY SADDLE

"If I should be killed, I want you to bury me on one of the hills east of the place where my grandparents and brothers and sisters and other relatives are buried.

"If you have a memorial service, I want the soldiers to go ahead with the American flag. I want cowboys to follow, all on horseback. I want one of the cowboys to lead one of the wildest of the T over X horses with saddle and bridle on.

"I will be riding that horse."

Such were the written instructions left by Pvt. Clarence Spotted Wolf, full-blood Gros Ventre, with his tribesmen. He was killed December 21, 1944, in Luxembourg.

Pvt. Spotted Wolf was born May 18, 1914. He entered the service in January, 1942, and a year later was transferred to a tank battalion. He went overseas in August, 1944.

On January 28, in Elbowoods, North Dakota, the memorial service he had foreseen was held in his honor. It was an impressive ceremony. The Stars and Stripes presided over the winter-bare hills where Clarence Spotted Wolf's family and friends carried out his wishes. There were soldiers; there were cowboys; and his own saddle had been placed on the T over X horse, which was led in the pro-

cession. It is pleasing to fancy the spirits of brave warriors long departed watching benignly from the Happy Hunting Grounds.

As for the empty saddle—who knows?

Pvt. Clarence Spotted Wolf





Adam Harney



Thomas Throssell

Reginaldo Helms



# WE HONOR THESE DEAD

## ARIZONA

Lonnie Allen  
Adam Harney  
Ernest Stanley  
Johnnie Goodluck  
Haskell A. Osife  
Antony Jose  
Joe Terry  
Willacot Anton  
Robert E. Allison  
Joshua Morris  
Leander Shelde  
Joseph Thomas  
Percy Osife  
Fred Washington  
Phillip Largo

Thomas Throssell  
Alfred Perkins  
Alfred Ferguson  
Frank Banashley  
Thomas Altaha  
Ralph Aday  
Norman Puhuquaptewa  
Walter Nelson  
Stetson Pahayeoma  
Walter Keyannie  
Kayah Gale  
Harold Poncho  
Clarence Beeson  
Allen Honawahoya  
Roy Hoachtewa  
Alfonso Zeyouma  
Eugene Mansfield  
Alton Kidde  
Evans Reede  
Frank Reede  
Edmund Smith  
Silas Lefthand  
Fred R. Loukai  
Felix Ashley  
Sam J. Earl  
Antonio J. Alvarez  
Alonzo Antone  
Ventura B. Carlos  
Venito M. Condio  
Austin Francisco  
Lawrence Garcia  
Joe Gonzales  
Joe C. Lewis  
Dennis Manuel  
Fred James  
Henry Isaac Norris  
Joseph Hendricks  
Stephen Thomas Carrillo  
Johnston Peters  
Edward Harris

Apache (San Carlos)  
Apache (San Carlos)  
Apache (San Carlos)  
Navajo

Pima  
Pima  
Pima  
Pima  
Pima  
Pima  
Pima  
Pima  
Pima  
Papago  
Pima  
Maricopa  
Apache (Fort Apache)  
Apache (Fort Apache)  
Apache (Fort Apache)

Hopi  
Navajo  
Hopi  
Navajo  
Navajo  
Hopi  
Hopi  
Hopi  
Hopi  
Hopi  
Apache (San Carlos)  
Apache (San Carlos)  
Apache (San Carlos)

Navajo  
Navajo  
Navajo  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Pima  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Pima  
Papago

Pacific  
France  
Luxembourg  
France

U. S. A.  
Leyte  
France  
Luzon  
Italy  
Germany  
Luxembourg  
Luzon  
Leyte  
Luxembourg  
Pacific  
France  
Germany  
Pacific  
Philippines  
U. S. A.  
U. S. A.  
Pacific  
New Britain  
Luzon  
Germany  
Luzon  
Burma  
Pacific  
Luzon  
France  
Belgium  
Italy  
Luzon  
Luzon  
Italy  
Luzon  
Luzon  
Pacific  
Pacific  
England  
Luzon  
Okinawa  
Germany  
Okinawa



Raymond T. Carrillo  
 Alfred Tsosie  
 Elwood King  
 Joe Singer  
 Tom Singer  
 Walter Key Biye

Reginaldo Helms  
 John P. Emeterio  
 Otto Hodge  
 Baron D. Risling  
 Romaldo Natt  
 Joe Blacktooth  
 Augustine Quevas  
 Lee M. Angel  
 Gilbert Cleland  
 George Estrada  
 Steve Levi  
 Merced Norte  
 Gene Pablo  
 Philip Peters  
 Fred Rodriguez  
 Bob Smith  
 Wilfred Ward  
 William Besoain  
 Melvin Cadoza  
 Henry Davis  
 John Duncan  
 Charles L. Henderson  
 James Ladd  
 Eugene Lewis  
 Jack Mattz  
 Leonard W. Mosely  
 Floyd Pilgrim  
 Arthur Case, Jr.

Albert Box  
 Wilbur Washington  
 Elmer Lewis

James Burt  
 Howard Cutler  
 Stanley George  
 Matthew Honenah  
 Nelson Ingawanup  
 James Mosho, Jr.  
 Adolph Alexie

William Lasley  
 Herbert H. DeRoin  
 Paul G. Wamego  
 Edgar H. Goslin

Daniel McKenzie  
 James L. Johnson  
 Jacob Anderson

Papago  
 Navajo  
 Navajo  
 Navajo  
 Navajo  
 Navajo

#### CALIFORNIA

Mission (Soboba)  
 Sacramento  
 Yurok  
 Hoopa  
 Yurok  
 Mission (Pala)  
 Mission (Santa Ysabel)  
 Mission (Mesa Grande)  
 Mission (Mesa Grande)  
 Mission (Mesa Grande)  
 Mission (Torres-Martinez)  
 Mission (Los Coyotes)  
 Mission (Santa Ysabel)  
 Mission (Pauma)  
 Mission (Rincon)  
 Mission (Mesa Grande)  
 Mission (La Jolla)  
 Karok  
 Hoopa (Smith River)  
 Hoopa (Weott)  
 Hoopa (Wailaki)  
 Hoopa (Mattole)  
 Klamath  
 Yurok  
 Yurok  
 Hoopa (Eel River)  
 Klamath  
 Karok

#### COLORADO

Ute  
 Ute  
 Navajo

#### IDAHO

Shoshone  
 Shoshone  
 Shoshone  
 Shoshone  
 Shoshone  
 Shoshone  
 Shoshone  
 Coeur D'Alene

#### KANSAS

Potawatomi  
 Iowa  
 Potawatomi  
 Kickapoo

#### MINNESOTA

Chippewa  
 Chippewa  
 Chippewa

Okinawa  
 Bougainville  
 Iwo Jima  
 Philippines  
 Peleliu  
 Pacific

Belgium  
 Belgium  
 Italy  
 U. S. A.  
 Germany  
 Japan  
 Japan  
 Germany  
 Germany  
 Saipan  
 Saipan  
 France  
 Pacific  
 U. S. A.  
 Germany  
 Germany  
 Germany

Saipan  
 Holland  
 Italy  
 Iwo Jima  
 Holland

Leyte  
 Italy

Luzon  
 Atlantic  
 Europe  
 Europe  
 Europe  
 Europe  
 Okinawa

Italy  
 France  
 Germany  
 Pacific

Holland  
 France  
 France



Stephen Thomas Carrillo



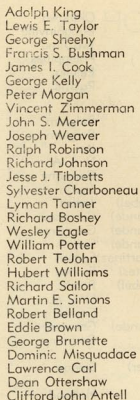
Ernest Stanley

Daniel McKenzie





### Sam Dives Backwards



Bob Allen  
Gibson T. McMillan  
Emmett Jackson  
Able Sam  
John Day Isaac  
Raymond Martin

Murry L. Williamson  
Fredrick Bauer, Jr.  
Sam Dives Backwards  
George B. Magee, Jr.  
Wilbur Spang  
Daniel L. Pablo  
Warren L. Gardipe  
Leonard R. Jette  
Joseph O. Pronovost  
William Pronovost  
Louis C. Charlo  
Oswald A. Felsman  
Pascal Bohn  
Julian A. Pablo  
Clarence L. Marengo  
Elmer C. Ladue  
Fredrick E. Kasko  
Isaac Matt  
Elvin Matt  
Harvey W. Ducharme

[illegible]

## MISSISSIPPI

Choctaw  
Choctaw  
Choctaw  
Choctaw  
Choctaw  
Choctaw

## MONTANA

[illegible]

France  
Germany  
Italy  
Manchukuo  
Luzon  
France  
France  
Europe  
Germany  
Belgium  
Germany  
Africa  
English Channel  
At Sea  
Luzon  
Belgium  
Pacific  
Italy  
Luzon  
Belgium  
France.  
Pacific  
Italy  
Italy  
U. S. A.

Luzon  
Pacific  
Pacific

Solomons  
Luzon  
Germany  
Germany  
U. S. A.  
Germany

Luzon  
Luzon  
Luzon  
France  
U. S. A.  
Germany  
Philippines

Pacific

Iwo Jima  
France  
Belgium  
Philippines  
Italy

Germany  
Germany  
Germany

Francis Heavyrunner  
Eugene Horn  
William Wolf tail  
Fred DeRoche  
Patrick Reeves  
William Allison, Jr.  
Charles Stewart  
Roger K. Paul  
Melvin Rides at the Door  
Joseph Long Knife  
Benjamin Chopwood  
Pius Wing  
Richard King, Jr.  
Murphy Gunn

Thomas H. Harrison

Seymour Arnot  
Stanley Winnemucca  
Francis Shaw  
Henry West, Jr.  
Scott Green  
Arthur F. Jones  
Mike Drew  
Edward Joe  
Sidney Jack  
Clarence Hanks  
Warren Wilson

James Romero  
Alex Fragua  
Pablo Fragua  
Ben Quintana  
Anthony Mitchell  
Osborne Sam  
Jack Antonio  
Jose R. Lucero  
Alfonso G. Nahkai  
Aghe Beligoody  
Silas Yazzie  
Jim Tom  
David Harvey  
Bernard Dolan  
Martin Aragon  
Kee Y. Chico  
Earl Ayzé  
Vincent Wemytewa  
Harry White  
John C. Nelson  
Paul G. Chaves  
Jose Cruz Duran  
Jose C. Tenorio  
Raymond Rosetta  
Richard Jamon  
Joe Ben  
Hilario Armijo  
Cypriano Herrera

Blackfeet  
Blackfeet  
Blackfeet  
Blackfeet  
Blackfeet  
Blackfeet  
Blackfeet  
Blackfeet  
Assiniboine  
Assiniboine  
Assiniboine  
Assiniboine  
Assiniboine  
NEBRASKA

Winnnebago  
NEVADA

Washoe  
Paiute  
Paiute  
Paiute  
Paiute  
Paiute  
Washoe  
Paiute  
Paiute  
Paiute

#### NEW MEXICO

Laguna Pueblo  
Jemez Pueblo  
Jemez Pueblo  
Cochiti Pueblo  
Navajo  
Navajo  
Acoma Pueblo  
Isleta Pueblo  
Navajo  
Navajo  
Navajo  
Navajo  
Navajo  
Apache (Mescalero)  
Laguna Pueblo  
Navajo  
Navajo  
Zuni  
Navajo  
Navajo  
Acoma Pueblo  
San Felipe Pueblo  
San Felipe Pueblo  
Santo Domingo Pueblo  
Zuni  
Navajo  
Jemez Pueblo  
Tesuque Pueblo

France  
Leyte  
France  
Belgium  
Luzon  
Germany  
Pacific  
France  
Germany  
Luzon  
Italy  
France  
France  
Pacific

France

Pacific

Africa

Africa  
Italy  
Peleliu  
Europe  
Europe  
Pacific

France

Philippines  
France

Germany

Palau Islands

France  
Italy  
France  
Germany  
Germany  
Belgium  
France  
France  
France  
Germany  
Italy  
Leyte

Pacific

Luzon  
Luzon  
Germany  
Europe



Louis M. Charlo



Patrick Reeves

Francis Heavyrunner





Blaine Queen



Adam West Driver



Johnnie Buckner

Jimmie Weahke  
John Wesley Romero  
Harley Kanteena  
Paul Kinlahcheeny  
Jose E. Lopez  
George Vicenti  
Frank Lucero  
Jose Chewiwi  
Jose Romero  
Vicenti Mirabal  
Sam Morgan  
Edgar Lunasee  
Jose F. Mirabal  
Mariano Pacheco  
Paul Fernando  
Joe B. Garcia  
Ted Bird  
Jimmy Rodriguez  
Marce L. Korris  
Harold White  
Sidney David  
Jay Delawashie  
John Martin

Collins Moses  
Henry Powless  
Sylvester Thompson  
Silas William Chew  
Ernest Printup  
Archie Oakes  
Louis Barnes  
Andrew Cook  
Francis Jack  
Clarence Carnon  
John Seabrean  
Carroll Patterson  
Kenneth Fatty  
Linas Snow  
Roland Redeye  
Harlan Laye  
Francis Waterman  
Kenneth Parker  
Raymond John  
Frank Doxtator

Mark J. Rattler  
Isaac Ross  
Vernon Sneed  
Enos Thompson  
William Taylor, Jr.  
Adam West Driver  
Jeremiah Toineeta  
Blaine Queen  
Richmond Lambert  
Edward Hardin  
Clarence Murphy  
Joshua Shell

Zuni  
Laguna Pueblo  
Zuni  
Navajo  
Santa Ana Pueblo  
Apache (Jicarilla)  
Laguna Pueblo  
Isleta Pueblo  
Santa Ana Pueblo  
Taos Pueblo  
Navajo  
Zuni  
Santa Clara Pueblo  
Laguna Pueblo  
Laguna Pueblo  
Santo Domingo Pueblo  
Santo Domingo Pueblo  
Laguna Pueblo  
Santo Domingo Pueblo  
Navajo  
Navajo  
Navajo  
Navajo

#### NEW YORK

Seneca  
Onondaga  
Mohawk  
Tuscarora  
Tuscarora  
Mohawk  
Mohawk  
Mohawk  
Tonawanda-Seneca  
Tonawanda-Seneca  
Tonawanda-Seneca  
Onondaga  
Seneca  
Seneca  
Seneca  
Onondaga  
Seneca  
Seneca  
Seneca

#### NORTH CAROLINA

Cherokee  
Cherokee  
Cherokee  
Cherokee  
Cherokee  
Cherokee  
Cherokee  
Cherokee  
Cherokee  
Cherokee  
Cherokee  
Cherokee  
Cherokee  
Cherokee  
Cherokee  
Cherokee  
Cherokee  
Cherokee  
Cherokee

Italy  
Belgium  
Italy  
Iwo Jima  
Romania  
Pacific  
Europe  
Pacific  
Germany  
Iwo Jima  
Philippines  
Italy  
Germany  
Europe  
Germany  
Okinawa  
Italy  
Philippines  
Philippines  
Philippines  
Germany  
Tarawa  
France  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
France  
Marila  
At Sea  
At Sea  
Sicily  
France  
France  
France  
Germany  
Tarawa  
Pacific  
Pacific  
Germany  
Luxembourg  
Pacific  
Iwo Jima  
Germany  
Germany  
Germany  
Pacific  
U. S. A.  
Okinawa



## NORTH DAKOTA

Donald Hosie  
Philip Lohnes  
Clarence Spotted Wolf  
Leonard Red Tomahawk  
William A. Davis  
Joseph R. Agard  
Wallace J. Demery  
Louis Calvin Noel  
Matthew American Horse  
Earle Defender  
Joseph Goudreau  
Paul Yankton

Arikara  
Sioux (Fort Totten)  
Gros Ventre  
Sioux (Standing Rock)  
Chippewa  
Sioux (Standing Rock)  
Sioux (Standing Rock)  
Sioux (Standing Rock)  
Sioux (Standing Rock)  
Sioux (Standing Rock)  
Sioux (Standing Rock)  
Sioux (Fort Totten)

Holland  
New Britain  
Luxembourg  
Leyte  
New Guinea  
Marianas  
Ireland  
Belgium  
Germany  
Italy  
Germany  
France

## OKLAHOMA

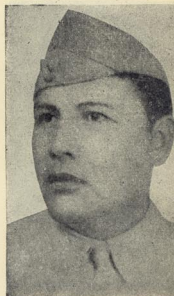
Harold E. Rogers  
Grant Gover  
Dennis W. Bluejacket  
George Choate, Jr.  
Charles Edward Harris  
Reuben Mashunkashey  
Moses Red Eagle  
Mathson Whiteshield  
Jim N. Chuculate  
Charles E. Sam  
Zack L. Smith  
George D. Coons  
Cornelius Hardman, Jr.  
James L. Douglas  
David Cross, Jr.  
Wesley Osage  
Cyrus Packer  
Kingsley Allrunner  
Wayne Beartrack  
Nelson Bearbow  
Levi Hosetosavit  
Rayson Billy  
Davis Pickens  
Dan Roebuck  
Lewis E. Wade  
John Floyd Wall  
Edmond Perry  
John Carney  
Johnson Harjo  
Charles W. Imotichey  
Hershel L. Malone  
Orus Baxter, Jr.  
James Sulphur  
Willie Scott  
Charles G. Keighley  
Owen Mombi  
Whitney Holata  
Sam Fixico  
Johnnie Buckner  
James Paul Fireshaker  
John Wallace  
Andrew Brokeshoulder  
T. P. Hattensty

Seneca  
Pawnee  
Shawnee-Cherokee  
Cheyenne-Arapaho  
Pawnee  
Osage  
Osage  
Cheyenne-Arapaho  
Five Civilized Tribes  
Five Civilized Tribes  
Ponca  
Pawnee  
Ponca  
Creek  
Caddo-Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Comanche  
Choctaw  
Choctaw  
Choctaw  
Choctaw  
Choctaw  
Choctaw  
Seminole  
Chickasaw  
Chickasaw  
Creek  
Creek  
Creek  
Osage  
Choctaw  
Seminole  
Seminole  
Creek  
Ponca  
Choctaw  
Choctaw  
Choctaw

Europe  
France  
Europe  
  
France  
Luxembourg  
Italy  
  
Luxembourg  
Belgium  
Germany  
Germany  
Luxembourg  
Philippines  
Philippines  
Pacific  
Europe  
U. S. A.  
U. S. A.  
U. S. A.  
France  
Sicily  
Sicily  
Africa  
Germany  
Pacific  
  
France  
Italy  
England  
Germany  
France  
France  
Germany  
Germany  
England  
Mediterranean  
Pacific  
Okinawa  
Africa  
Sicily  
Anzio



Cornelius Hardman, Jr.



Grant Gover

James Sulphur





James L. Johnson



Lewis E. Taylor

Vincent Village Center



Billie Jack  
 Paul B. Blanche  
 Osborne L. Blanche  
 Ray Bohanon  
 Aaron Cusher  
 Hanson H. Jones  
 Walter D. McClure  
 Aaron Watkins  
 LeRoy McNoel  
 Marion Ruling Harris  
 Andrew Warrior  
 Lee Edward Ahcheke  
 Thomas P. Carter  
 Paul K. Stevens  
 Donald Beaver  
 Raymond Brown  
 Thomas Chockpoyah  
 Matthew Hawzipta  
 Melvin Myers  
 Lyndreth Palmer  
 Louis Rivas  
 Ben Trevino, Jr.  
 Gilbert Vidana  
 Joe Guoladdle  
 Nathaniel Bitseedy  
 Dan Madrano, Jr.  
 Forrest Tabbyetchy  
 Mont Bruce Williams  
 John Stevens  
 Lewis Mitchell  
 Joseph J. King  
 Johnnie F. Gokey  
 Joseph G. Bratton  
 Bennett H. Griffin  
 Clabe C. Mackey  
 Joseph L. LaSarge  
 Harold L. McKinley  
 Rudolph McKinley  
 Frank Riddle, Jr.  
 Milton Otis Ririe  
 Harold B. Smalley  
 Eugene E. Slaughter  
 Clarence Tinker, Jr.  
 Robert E. Warrior  
 Elmer C. Weinrich  
 William Silas Coons  
 Charles G. Red Bird  
 William Sixkiller, Jr.  
 Henry W. Conowoop  
 Floyd Primeaux

Raymond L. Enouf  
 Roscoe Dick  
 Gilbert Yahtin  
 Wesley Morrisette

Choctaw  
 Choctaw  
 Choctaw  
 Choctaw  
 Choctaw  
 Choctaw  
 Choctaw  
 Choctaw  
 Choctaw  
 Sac and Fox  
 Shawnee  
 Sac and Fox  
 Sac and Fox  
 Kickapoo  
 Caddo  
 Wichita  
 Comanche  
 Kiowa  
 Comanche  
 Kiowa  
 Comanche  
 Comanche  
 Comanche  
 Kiowa  
 Kiowa-Apache  
 Caddo  
 Comanche  
 Caddo  
 Choctaw  
 Creek  
 Ottawa  
 Sac and Fox  
 Osage  
 Osage  
 Osage  
 Osage  
 Osage  
 Osage  
 Osage  
 Osage  
 Osage  
 Osage  
 Osage  
 Pawnee  
 Cheyenne  
 Cherokee  
 Comanche  
 Ponca

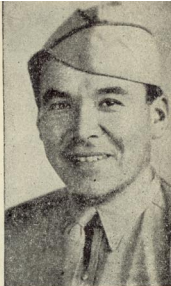
## OREGON

Klamath  
 Warm Springs  
 Warm Springs  
 Walla Walla

New Guinea  
 Japan  
 Europe  
 Tinian  
 Pacific  
 Europe  
 Europe  
 Europe  
 Germany  
 Europe  
 Europe  
 Europe  
 Europe  
 Pacific  
 U. S. A.  
 Europe  
 U. S. A.  
 U. S. A.  
 Europe  
 Atlantic  
 Germany  
 Luzon  
 Pacific  
 France  
 Germany  
 Italy  
 Philippines  
 France  
 Pacific  
 Panama  
 Pacific  
 Pacific  
 Mediterranean  
 France  
 Germany  
 Italy  
 Pacific  
 Saipan  
 Luzon

Pacific  
 Philippines  
 Belgium  
 Italy

SOUTH DAKOTA		
Guy L. Archambeau	Sioux (Yankton)	U. S. A.
Daniel L. Quickbear	Sioux (Rosebud)	Africa
Joseph Running Horse	Sioux (Rosebud)	Peleliu
Raymond Lodge Skin	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
Warren C. Bonnin	Sioux (Yankton)	Guam
Floyd Bear Saves Life	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Philip G. Atkinson	Sioux (Rosebud)	France
Reuben E. Redfeather	Sioux (Rosebud)	France
Stanley C. Rogers	Sioux (Rosebud)	Luzon
Ole J. Johnson	Sioux (Sisseton)	Germany
James L. Janis	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Luxembourg
Waldron Frazier	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	U. S. A.
Stanley Goodbird	Sioux (Sisseton)	Africa
Joseph Supangi	Sioux (Sisseton)	France
William Keoke	Sioux (Sisseton)	Italy
Louis LaBelle	Sioux (Sisseton)	France
Arthur F. Sanders	Sioux (Sisseton)	France
Norman Redthunder	Sioux (Sisseton)	Germany
Jacob Wood	Sioux (Sisseton)	Europe
Alexander DuMarce	Sioux (Sisseton)	Biak Island
Robert Lee White	Sioux (Sisseton)	U. S. A.
Charles Under Baggage, Jr.	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Elmer A. Feather	Sioux (Sisseton)	Luzon
William Bird Horse	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Europe
George D. LaPlant	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Levi Traversie	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Art Blue Arm	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Fred Colombe	Sioux (Rosebud)	Luzon
Winfield Loves War	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Europe
Joseph Hairychin	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Pacific
Thomas Crow Necklace	Sioux (Standing Rock)	France
William Flying Horse	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Luzon
Vincent Village Center	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Belgium
Aaron G. Bettelyoun	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Holland
Louis Raymond Cottier	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Leyte
Clement Crazy Thunder	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Iwo Jima
Matt Good Shield	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	New Guinea
Jacob Herman, Jr.	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Holland
James LaPointe, Jr.	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific
Francis Leon Killer	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Chester Maple	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific
Leroy No Neck	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Holland
Norman Portwood	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	English Channel
Earl J. Two Bulls	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Leyte
Thomas Waters	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Luzon
Chester Afraid of Bear	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	U. S. A.
George Ladeau	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	U. S. A.
Pierre Paul Lee	Sioux (Yankton)	U. S. A.
Leonard Q. Smith	Sioux (Yankton)	Pacific
Albert Chief Eagle	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	U. S. A.
Silas Running Eagle	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	U. S. A.
James L. DeMarsche	Sioux (Rosebud)	Tarawa
Roy A. Brandon	Sioux (Rosebud)	Guam
Earl J. Dion	Sioux (Rosebud)	Africa
William J. Dion	Sioux (Rosebud)	France
Lorenzo W. Collins	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
Howard Brandon	Sioux (Rosebud)	Iwo Jima



Waldron Frazier



Charles Under Baggage, Jr.

Felix Ashley





Charles Schultz



Joseph White

John H. Kittles



William Dempsey Austin	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Jesse Cury	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Charles Swimmer	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Luzon
Joe Kitto	Chippewa	Belgium
Lester Red Boy	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific
Vincent Fast Horse	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific

## UTAH

Nelson Tonegates	Ute	Germany
Ansel G. Wanzitz	Ute	France

## WASHINGTON

Samuel C. Abrahamson	Colville	Manila
Charles Schultz, Jr.	Lummi	France
Richard Wood	Clallam	Germany
Roy Knight	Swinomish	Belgium
John Bobb	Swinomish	Germany
Melvin Ross	Muckleshoot	Italy
Martin James	Snoqualmie	Luzon
John H. Kittles	Lummi	Italy
Herman John	Nisqually	Belgium
Norman Simmons	Quinalt	Okinawa
Harry J. Cheholtz	Taholah	Philippines

## WISCONSIN

Richard J. Ackley	Chippewa	Italy
Matthew Johnson	Winnebago	Europe
Joseph Graverette		Belgium
Robert Duffy	Chippewa	
Joseph Matchoma	Menominee	France
Donald J. Brisk	Oneida	France
Robert A. Cornelius	Oneida	Germany
Melvin Jordan	Oneida	France
Marvin Johns	Oneida	France
Joseph Ninham	Winnebago	France
Joseph J. White	Chippewa	France
Milan St. Germaine	Menominee	France
Thomas Soldier	Menominee	Burma
Arnold Tepiew	Menominee	France
Joseph Komanekin	Chippewa	Italy
James C. Ford, Jr.	Winnebago	
Alpheus Decorah	Winnebago	
George N. Johnson	Oneida	Pacific
Edmund Cornelius		

## WYOMING

Claude Goggles	Arapahoe	Leyte
Chester Arthur	Arapahoe	Belgium
William Trosper	Arapahoe	
John L. Brown	Arapahoe	
Lee Wadda	Shoshone	
Laverne Wagon	Shoshone	
Richard Pogue	Shoshone	
Sidney Bush	Shoshone	
George Antelope	Arapahoe	



# NAVAJO CODE TALKERS

by  
MT Sgt. Murray Marder  
Marine Corps Combat Correspondent

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Through the Solomons, in the Marianas, at Peleliu, Iwo Jima, and almost every island where Marines have stormed ashore in this war, the Japanese have heard a strange language gurgling through the earphones of their radio listening sets—a voice code which defies decoding.

To the linguistically keen ear it shows a trace of Asiatic origin, and a lot of what sounds like American double-talk. This strange tongue, one of the most select in the world, is Navajo, embellished with improvised words and phrases for military use. For three years it has served the Marine Corps well for transmitting secret radio and telephone messages in combat.

The dark-skinned, black-haired Navajo code talker, huddled over a portable radio or field phone in a regimental, divisional or corps command post, translating a message into Navajo as he reads it to his counterpart on the receiving end miles away, has been a familiar sight in the Pacific battle zone. Permission to disclose the work of these American Indians in marine uniform has just been granted by the Marine Corps.

Transmitting messages which the enemy cannot decode is a vital military factor in any engagement, especially where combat units are operating over a wide area in which communications must be maintained by radio. Throughout the history of warfare, military leaders have sought the perfect code—a code which the enemy could not break down, no matter how able his intelligence staff.

Most codes are based on the codist's native language. If the language is a widely-used one, it also will be familiar to the enemy and no matter how good your code may be the enemy eventually can master it. Navajo, however, is one of the world's "hidden" languages; it is termed "hidden," along with other Indian languages, as no alphabet or other symbols of it exist in the original form. There are only about 55,000 Navajos, all concentrated in one region,

living on Government reservations and intensely clannish by nature, which has confined the tongue to its native area.

Complicating the Navajo language, there are dialect variations among the tribes, and in some cases even dialects within a tribe.

Except for the Navajos themselves, only a handful of Americans speak the language. At the time the Marine Corps adopted Navajo as a voice code it was estimated that not more than 28 other persons, American scientists or missionaries who lived among the Navajos and studied the language for years, could speak Navajo fluently. In recent years, missionaries and the Interior Department's Bureau of Indian Affairs have worked on the compilation of dictionaries and grammars of the language, based on its phonetics, to reduce it to writing. Even with these available it is said that a fluency can be acquired from prepared texts only by persons who are highly educated in English and who have made a lengthy study of spoken and written Navajo.

One of the reasons which prompted the Marine Corps to adopt Navajo, in preference to a variety of Indian tongues as used by the AEF in the last war, was a report that Navajos were the only Indian group in the United States not infested with German students during the 20 years prior to 1941, when the Germans had been studying tribal dialects under the guise of art students, anthropologists, etc. It was learned that German and other foreign diplomats were among the chief customers of the Bureau of Indian Affairs for the purchase of publications dealing with Indian tribes, but it was decided that even if Navajo books were in enemy hands it would be virtually impossible for the enemy to gain a working knowledge of the language from that meager information. In addition, even ability to speak Navajo fluently would not necessarily enable the enemy to decode a military message, for the Navajo dictionary does not list military terms, and words

used for "jeep," "emplacement," "battery," "radar," "antiaircraft," etc., have been improvised by Navajos in the field.

The adoption of code talkers by the Marine Corps stemmed from a request for Navajo communicators by Maj. Gen. Clayton B. Vogel, then Commanding General, Amphibious Corps, Pacific Fleet. A report submitted with his request said a Navajo enlistment program would have full support of the Tribal Council at Window Rock, Arizona, Navajo Reservation.

Acting on this request the Marine Corps' Division of Plans and Policies in March 1942 sent Col. Wethered Woodworth to make a further report on the subject, and a test was made at the San Diego, Calif., Marine Base to determine the practicality of Navajos as code talkers.

The test revealed that the Navajos who volunteered for the experiment could transmit the messages given, although with some variation at the receiving end resulting from the lack of exact words to transmit specific military terms. For example, "Enemy is pressing attack on left flank" would come out "the enemy is attacking on the left."

Proper schooling in military phraseology, it was believed, could correct this variation, and the following month the Marine Corps authorized an initial enlistment of 30 Navajos to ascertain the value of their services.

The enlistment order required that recruits meet full Marine Corps physical requirements and have a sufficient knowledge of English and Navajo to transmit combat messages in Navajo. The recruits were to receive regular Marine training, attend a Navajo school at the Fleet Marine Force Training Center, Camp Elliott, Calif., and then receive sufficient communications training to enable them to handle their specially qualified talent on the battlefield.

All the recruits spoke the same Navajo basically, but there were certain word variations. In Navajo, the same word spoken with four different inflections has four different meanings. The recruits had to agree on words which had no shades of interpretation, for any variation in an important military message might be disastrous. As might be expected in any group

of youths, they were not equal in education or intelligence. Some of the military terms were very complex to the unschooled; all had to be able to understand them thoroughly in order to translate them into their native language. Some were not easily adaptable to communications work. It was difficult in several instances for non-Navajos to instruct the recruits in Marine Corps activities; a few marine instructors were unable to cope with the typical Indian imperturbability.

On the other hand, many of the recruits were well-educated, intelligent and quick to learn. A number had worked for the Bureau of Indian Affairs as clerks, and almost all the Navajos had the highly developed Indian sensory perceptions.

There were some recruits like PFC Wilsie H. Bitsie, whose father is district supervisor of the Mexican Springs, N. Mex., Navajo District. Bitsie became an instructor in the Navajo School at Camp Elliott for a time, and helped work out the much needed military terms. He went on to join the marine Raiders and at New Georgia his Navajo ability helped the Raiders maintain contact with the Army command at Munda while the marines knocked out Japanese outposts in the jungle to the north.

Other code talkers went with the Third Marine Division and the Raiders to Bougainville. There some manned distant outposts, maintaining contact in Navajo by radio. It was found best to have close friends work together in teams of two, for they could perfect their code talk by personal contact.

The men in their units learned that in addition to their language ability the Navajos also could be good marines. They could do their share of fighting and they made good scouts and messengers.

There had been concern in some quarters that dark-skinned Navajos might be mistaken for Japs. In the latter days of the Guadalcanal action one Army unit did pick up a Navajo communicator on the coastal road and messaged the marine command: "We have captured a Jap in marine clothing with marine identification tags." A marine officer was startled to find the prisoner was a Navajo, who was

only bored by the proceedings.

The code talkers went on into more campaigns, proving their ability, and the Navajo quota in the Marine Corps rose from 30 to 420. At their TBXs they transmitted operational orders which helped us advance from the Solomons to Okinawa.

It was found that the Navajos are not necessary at levels lower than battalions. For messages between battalions and companies the extra security is not required and speed is the paramount issue.

The III Amphibious Corps reported that the use of the talkers during the Guam and Peleliu operations "was considered indispensable for the rapid transmission of classified dispatches. Enciphering and deciphering time would have prevented vital operational information from being dispatched or delivered to staff sections with any degree of speed."

At Iwo Jima, Navajos transmitted messages from the beach to division and Corps commands afloat early on D-day, and after the division commands came ashore, from division ashore to Corps afloat.

Last April authority was granted to establish a re-training course for Navajos at FMFPac. Under this plan, five code talkers are taken from each division to attend an intensive 21-day course which gives emphasis to plane types,

ship types, printing and message writing, and message transmission. These Navajos then return to their divisions to instruct the remaining men. It is emphasized that code talkers work out successfully only where interest is shown by the command and where training continues between operations.

As for the Navajos themselves, they probably are not any more enthusiastic about the concentrated schooling than most young marines would be about schooling, for they are amused at being regarded as different from other marines.

On rare occasions, though, they do lapse into some typical Indian gyrations. Ernie Pyle, in one of his last dispatches from Okinawa, described how the First Division's Navajos had put on a ceremonial dance before leaving for Okinawa. In the ceremony, they asked the gods to sap the strength of the Japanese in the assault.

According to a later report, when the First Division met the strong opposition in the south of Okinawa, one marine turned to a Navajo code talker and said,

"O.K., Yazzey, what about your little ceremony? What do you call this?"

"This is different," answered the Navajo with a smile. "We prayed only for an easy landing."

Preston Toledo and his cousin Frank, with a marine artillery regiment in the Pacific. Official U. S. Marine Corps Photo



## INDIANS FOUGHT ON IWO JIMA

Many Indians participated in the famous action on Iwo Jima. The most celebrated of these is Pfc. Ira H. Hayes, a full-blood Pima from Bapchule, Arizona, one of three survivors of the historic incident on Mount Suribachi, when six Marines raised the flag on the summit of the volcano, under heavy enemy fire. He served on Iwo Jima for 36 days and came away unwounded. Previously he had fought at Vella La Vella and Bougainville. Because of the nation-wide attention won by Rosenthal's dramatic photograph of the flag-raising, symbol and expression of the invincible American spirit, Hayes and his two comrades, Pharmacist's Mate John Bradley and Pfc. Rene A. Gagnon, were brought back to this country to travel extensively in support of the Seventh War Loan. In the photograph on the opposite page, Hayes is pointing out his position in the flag-raising patrol.

On May 1st, more than 1000 Indians of the Pima tribe gathered at Bapchule to pay honor to their fellow tribesman and to celebrate his safe return. A barbecue feast, under a canopy of brush, was followed by an impressive religious ceremony, with prayers led by Protestant and Catholic missionaries and songs by several church choirs. Mrs. Hayes, Ira's mother, asked two of the girl soloists to sing the hymn, "He Will Deliver."

The National Congress of American Indians gave a luncheon in honor of Hayes and his comrades in Chicago on May 19, at which a brief speech by Hayes was broadcast. At this meeting he was made first commander of the American Indian Veterans' Association. Pharmacist's Mate Bradley stated in an interview that Hayes was "a marked man on the island because of his cool level-headedness and efficiency." He refused to be leader of a platoon, according to Bradley, because, as he explained, "I'd have to tell other men to go and

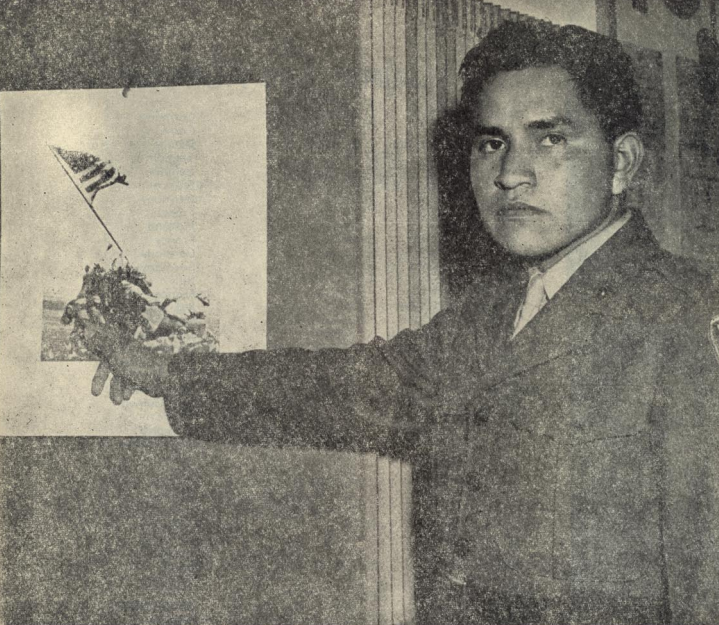
get killed, and I'd rather do it myself." When he and the two others were ordered home to take part in the War Loan campaign, Hayes was reluctant to leave his fighting comrades, and, after a few weeks in the United States, requested that he be returned to overseas duty, where he felt he would be of greater value to his country.

A second Indian, Louis C. Charlo, Flathead, from Montana, climbed Mount Suribachi with a Marine patrol shortly after the flag was raised on its summit. He was killed in action not long afterward, fighting to keep the Stars and Stripes on the mountain. Louis was the grandson of Chief Charlo of Nez Perce war fame, a leader who maintained his friendship with the white people throughout those trying times.

Among Indians listed as wounded on the island are Pfc. Ray Flood, Sioux, from Pine Ridge; Verne Ponzo, Shoshone, Fort Hall; Orville Goss, Sidney Brown, Jr. and Richard J. Brown, Blackfeet; Robert Spahe, Jicarilla Apache; Thomas Chapman, Jr., Pawnee, and William M. Fletcher, Cheyenne, from Oklahoma; Joseph R. Johnson, Papago, Arizona; Pfc. Glenn Wasson and Pfc. Clarence L. Chavez, Paiute, Nevada; and Richard Burson, Ute, from Utah. Killed were Pvt. Howard Brandon, Rosebud Sioux; Pfc. Clement Crazy Thunder, Pine Ridge Sioux, whose photograph appeared in the May-June 1943 issue of *Indians at Work*; Pfc. Adam West Driver, Cherokee, from North Carolina; Pvt. Eugene Lewis, Yurok, California; and Paul Kinlahcheeny, Navajo. Leland Chavez, S 1-c, Paiute, Nevada, is reported missing in action.

Sgt. Warren Sankey, Arapaho, from El Reno, Oklahoma, was one of the crew which first knocked out a Japanese tank on Iwo Jima.





**Pfc. Ira H. Hayes**

Official Marine Corps Photo

Two Flathead Indian brothers, Daniel and John Moss, Marines from Arlee, Montana, met unexpectedly on Iwo Jima, and both came safely through the fighting. Their father, Henry Moss, served with the Marines in the First World War.

One of four survivors of his company is Pvt. Clifford Chebahtah, Comanche, of Anadarko,

Oklahoma. Pvt. Chebahtah was injured on Iwo Jima and was granted a two weeks' furlough at home.

"I was lying in a foxhole when I saw our boys raise the flag on the top of the volcanic mountain of Suribachi, and cold shivers ran down my spine," he said.



Manuel Lucas



George Stevens

Womack Pavatea



# WOUNDED IN ACTION

## ARIZONA

Paul Hendricks  
Manuel Kisto  
Fernando Lopez  
Nelson Lopez  
Nolia Lopez  
Hanson Norris  
Raymond Norris  
Louis Ortega  
Ralph Patricio  
Ignacio B. Santos  
Rovelto Siquieros  
Victor B. Stevens  
Jose V. Wilson  
Patrick J. Franko  
Joseph R. Johnson  
Burton A. Narcho  
Manuel T. Lucas  
Andrew J. Mendez  
Augustine Chico  
Francisco S. Jose  
Henry Harvey  
Alonzo Enos  
Jose Patricio  
Robert Perry Reede  
George Smith  
Laurie Tungovia  
Andrew Nutima  
Harry Chinn  
Roger Dickson  
George Stevens  
Clark Tungovia  
Louis M. Valdez  
William Brown  
Chester Buck  
Joe Bush  
David Miles  
Patrick Morgan  
Stanton Norman  
George Patten  
Womack Pavatea  
Sylvester Mahone  
Wallace Querta

Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Papago  
Pima  
Papago  
Apache (San Carlos)  
Apache (San Carlos)  
Hopi  
Hopi  
Apache (San Carlos)  
Apache (San Carlos)  
Apache (San Carlos)  
Hopi  
Papago  
Apache (San Carlos)  
Apache (San Carlos)  
Apache (San Carlos)  
Apache (San Carlos)  
Apache (San Carlos)  
Apache (San Carlos)  
Hopi  
Hualapai  
Hualapai

Germany  
Germany  
Europe  
Belgium  
Belgium  
France  
Germany  
France  
Holland  
France  
Germany  
Germany  
Italy  
France  
Iwo Jima  
Guam  
Germany  
Germany  
New Guinea  
New Britain  
New Britain  
New Guinea  
Pacific  
Germany  
New Guinea  
Italy  
Luxembourg  
Belgium  
France  
Luzon  
France  
Germany  
Luzon  
Germany  
France  
North Africa  
Belgium  
Luzon  
Germany  
France  
Saipan

## CALIFORNIA

Shuman Shaw  
Benjamin D. Oscar  
Walter Campbell  
Samuel Powvall  
William I. Reed  
Kenneth Frank  
Harvey McCardie  
Cornelius Morehead  
Eldred Norris  
Albert Richards, Jr.  
Fred W. Scott  
Albert Bartow

Paiute  
Yurok  
Pomo  
Mission  
Yurok  
Yurok  
Hoopa  
Hoopa (Smith River)  
Yurok-Hoopa  
Hoopa (Eel River)  
Hoopa  
Klamath

Europe  
Holland  
France  
Germany  
Pacific  
Pacific

U. S. A.

Clarence Bennett  
Leon Chase  
Shan Davis  
Vernon Davis  
Wilfred Ferris  
Benonie Harrie  
Adolph Brown  
Martin Brown  
Theodore Chutnicut  
William Coleman  
Lester Elliott  
Pablo Largo  
Frank Laws  
Thomas Laws  
Pat Leo  
Peter Leo  
Donald Jamieson  
Marcus Paipa  
Antonio Ento  
Frank Subish  
Kenneth Nombrie  
Florian Lyons  
Carmel Valenzuela  
Senon Arenas

Anthony Burch  
Allen Carel  
John Werito  
Curtis Toledo  
Raymond Lopez

Lawrence Bagley  
Eldon Blackhawk  
Waimmie Chedahap  
Kenneth Cosgrove  
Roger E. Galloway  
Franklin Hootchew  
Orlin Judson  
Kenneth Kutch  
Herbert LeClair  
Thomas LaVatta  
Layton Littlejohn  
Steve Perdash  
Verne Ponzo  
John B. Riley  
Jarvis Roubidoux

Milton LaClair  
James Kagmega (Kegg)  
Orlando P. Green  
Elwin Shoppees  
Edward Rice

Abel John  
Ira B. John  
Solomon Batiste  
Albert Williams  
Newton Williams  
Gilbert Abbey

Hoopa (Salmon River)  
Klamath-Hoopa  
Klamath  
Klamath-Hoopa  
Klamath  
Karok  
Mission (Baron Long)  
Mission (Baron Long)  
Mission (Los Coyotes)  
Mission (Campo)  
Mission (Manzanita)  
Mission (Campo)  
Mission (Morongo)  
Mission (Morongo)  
Mission (Santa Ysabel)  
Mission (Santa Ysabel)  
Mission (Rincon)  
Mission (Santa Ysabel)  
Mission (Campo)  
Mission (Mesa Grande)  
Torres-Martinez  
Mission (Pala)  
Mission (Soboba)  
Mission (Cahuilla)

#### COLORADO

Ute  
Ute  
Navajo  
Navajo  
Navajo

#### IDAHO

Shoshone  
Shoshone  
Shoshone-Bannock  
Shoshone-Bannock  
Shoshone  
Shoshone-Bannock  
Sioux  
Shoshone-Bannock  
Shoshone  
Shoshone  
Bannock  
Shoshone  
Shoshone  
Shoshone  
Shoshone

#### KANSAS

Potawatomi  
Potawatomi  
Potawatomi  
Potawatomi  
Potawatomi

#### LOUISIANA

Coushatta  
Coushatta  
Coushatta  
Coushatta  
Coushatta  
Coushatta

Italy

Germany  
Germany  
Pacific  
Germany  
Germany  
Italy  
Pacific  
Pacific  
Germany  
Germany  
Okinawa  
Pacific  
Italy  
Germany  
Italy  
Germany  
Pacific  
Pacific  
Germany

Belgium  
Holland  
Pacific  
Pacific  
Pacific

Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Pacific  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Iwo Jima  
Pacific  
Pacific

France  
France  
Germany  
France  
Pacific

Pacific  
Pacific  
Pacific  
Europe  
Europe  
Pacific



Shuman Shaw



Joseph R. Johnson

Verne Ponzo





Irving J. Theodore  
Thurlow McClellan

## MICHIGAN

Saginaw  
Ottawa-Chippewa

Pacific  
Palau

## MINNESOTA

Daniel Bellanger  
John Northrup  
Eugene Johnson  
Jimmie Lussier  
Harry Fairbanks  
William Jourdain  
Maurice Kelley  
Stanley Nordwall  
Johnson Roy  
Simon Desjarlait  
Delmar Needham  
George L. Mason  
Wallace D. Stewart  
William Good  
Raymond F. Roberts  
Robert King  
Harry Smith  
Frank N. Lajeunesse  
Frank A. Toutloff  
George H. Trombley  
Edward George Burns  
Herbert Beaulieu  
Albert Whitecloud  
Louis Livingston  
John Davis  
James Deschamps  
Mark Naganub  
Jeffrey Duhaime  
Stephen Zimmerman  
Lloyd Paro  
Andrew Amyotte  
William Amyotte  
Eugene Amyotte  
Burdette Shearer  
Louis Dunn  
Phillip Roy  
Everett Ojibway  
Eugene Savage  
Gerald Sheehy  
Clifford Danielson  
Robert Wendling  
Eugene Howes  
William Howes

[illegible]

France  
France  
Cassino  
France  
Germany  
Germany  
Belgium  
Germany  
France  
Germany  
France  
France  
France  
Normandy  
Pacific  
Luzon  
Guam  
Germany  
New Guinea  
Leyte  
France  
France

Leyte  
Germany

Germany  
Germany  
Luzon  
Germany  
Germany  
Italy  
Italy  
Germany  
Italy  
Pacific

## MISSISSIPPI

Frank Billy  
Bethany Morris  
Hudson Tubby  
Willie Thompson  
Sidney Wilson  
J. C. Willis  
John Lee Gibson

Choctaw  
Choctaw  
Choctaw  
Choctaw  
Choctaw  
Choctaw  
Choctaw

Pacific  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Mediterranean  
Europe



Max Small  
Edward Sam Bixby  
Dale Spang  
Jasper Tallwhiteman  
Ben Bearchum  
Robert Bigback  
Russell Fisher  
Elmore Limberhand  
Arthur Youngbear  
George Nequette  
John McKay  
Frank Baker  
John A. Gobert  
Clarence Cadotte  
Harry Schildt  
Orville Goss  
Sidney Brown, Jr  
Stanley Bird  
Eugene Heavrunner  
Samuel Spottedeagle  
Emil Bearchild  
Richard J. Brown  
Warren Oliver Clark  
Henry Lozeau  
Peter Stiffarm  
Calvin Bigby  
Rufus Bradley  
August Decelles, Jr.  
Charles Decelles  
Billie Snell  
Thomas Joseph Bell  
Bert Larsen  
Thomas Ball

Elwood Harden

Dickson Hooper  
Carl Dick  
Raymond Blackhat  
Pacheco Gibson

Hiram R. Brown  
Francis J. Johnson  
Manuel R. Cata  
Regorio Calabaza  
Dempsey Chapito  
Arsenio Sanchez  
Cyrus Mahkee  
Jose B. Valdez  
Jose P. Lucero  
James Mitchell  
Richard H. Marmon  
Ted Shashewannie  
James D. Sice  
William J. Naranjo  
Ned Arviso

## MONTANA

Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Blackfeet  
Blackfeet  
Blackfeet  
Blackfeet  
Blackfeet  
Blackfeet  
Blackfeet  
Blackfeet  
Blackfeet  
Blackfeet  
Flathead  
Flathead  
Gros Ventre  
Assiniboine  
Gros Ventre  
Gros Ventre  
Gros Ventre  
Assiniboine  
Gros Ventre  
Gros Ventre  
Assiniboine

## NEBRASKA

Winnebago

## NEVADA

Shoshone  
Shoshone  
Shoshone  
Shoshone

## NEW MEXICO

Acoma Pueblo  
Acoma Pueblo  
San Juan Pueblo  
Santo Domingo Pueblo  
Zuni

Zuni  
Isleta Pueblo  
Jemez Pueblo  
Navajo  
Laguna Pueblo  
Zuni  
Laguna Pueblo  
Navajo

Europe  
Italy  
Italy  
Leyte  
Europe  
Pacific  
Iwo Jima  
Iwo Jima  
Philippines  
Philippines  
Philippines

Iwo Jima  
Pacific  
Pacific  
France  
Germany  
Pacific  
Pacific  
Iwo Jima  
Saipan  
Pacific  
France  
Italy

France

Italy  
Germany  
Germany  
Guam

Guam

France  
Germany

Sicily  
Marianas



Thurlow McClellan



Daniel Bellanger



Elwood Harden



Edward John Northrup



Clifford Etsitty

**Russell Deserly**



Walter H. Kokie  
Frank Romero  
Ignacio Trujillo  
Fred Zuni  
John Kayate  
Frank Lujan  
Clifford Etsitty  
Nevin H. Eckerman  
Sefferino Juancho  
David W. Tsosie  
Sam P. Poplano  
Steve Chee  
Joe Chavez  
Manuel Lamy  
Tommy Maria  
Joe Pacheco  
Carlos Lowsayatee  
Ben D. Laate  
Joe Leekity  
Jose Jaramillo  
Jose P. Cordova  
Wayne Dez  
Andres Chino  
Joe A. Sanchez  
Jimmy Begay  
Walter Balatchu  
Charlie Cachucha  
David Muniz  
Robert Spahe  
David Velarde  
Vicenti Veneno  
Thomas Vigil  
Manuel Holcomb  
Bennie R. Yazzie  
Pete Candelario  
Jose L. Zuni  
Arthur E. Tsyitee  
Fedelino Sanchez  
Ventura S. Howeya  
Clemente Fragua  
Phillip L. Martinez  
Monico M. Garcia  
Juan A. Jaramillo  
James S. Ortiz  
Joseph Aragon  
Stewart Batala  
Joseph R. Kowemec  
Lawrence Archuleta  
Juan D. Pino  
Ivan C. Hatti  
Dan Simplicio  
Simon Wallace  
Duncan Suitza  
Telesfor Tsethlika  
Frank Trujillo  
Ben House

Laguna Pueblo  
Taos  
Jemez Pueblo  
Isleta Pueblo  
Laguna Pueblo  
Taos  
Navajo  
Laguna Pueblo  
Isleta Pueblo  
Navajo  
Zuni  
Navajo  
Acoma Pueblo  
Zuni  
Laguna Pueblo  
Santo Domingo Pueblo  
Zuni  
Zuni  
Zuni  
Isleta Pueblo  
Taos  
Navajo  
Acoma Pueblo  
San Felipe Pueblo  
Navajo  
Apache (Mescalero)  
Apache (Jicarilla)  
Apache (Jicarilla)  
Apache (Jicarilla)  
Apache (Jicarilla)  
Apache (Jicarilla)  
Santa Clara Pueblo  
Navajo  
San Felipe Pueblo  
Isleta Pueblo  
Zuni  
Santa Ana Pueblo  
Acoma Pueblo  
Jemez Pueblo  
Acoma Pueblo  
Acoma Pueblo  
Isleta Pueblo  
San Juan Pueblo  
Laguna Pueblo  
Laguna Pueblo  
Laguna Pueblo  
San Juan Pueblo  
Zia Pueblo  
Zuni  
Zuni  
Zuni  
Zuni  
Zuni  
Taos Pueblo  
Navajo

Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Attu, Germany

Europe  
Saipan  
France  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Pacific  
Pacific  
Europe  
Europe  
Italy  
Belgium  
Belgium  
Europe  
Iwo Jima  
Europe  
Europe  
Bougainville  
Germany  
Germany  
Europe  
Europe  
Austria  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Philippines  
Philippines

Pacific  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Pacific  
Europe  
Europe  
Pacific  
Pacific

Arthur Lazore  
Leonard Beaubien  
Francis Billings  
William Cook  
Stanley Connors  
Louis Martin  
Wilford Smith  
Orlando Scorgg  
Warren Spring  
Eugene Reuben  
Cortland Luna  
Marvin Crouse  
Randall Poodry  
Edward Black  
Vincent Printup  
Harrison Henry  
William Mt. Pleasant  
Frederick Schanandoah  
Chapman Schanandoah  
Clifford Crouse  
Delbert Crowe  
Carl Johnson  
Willard Jacobs  
Donald Black  
Wilbur Shongo  
Merle Warner

Russell F. Deserly  
Albert Archambault  
Herbert Buffalo Boy  
Lawrence Bearsheart  
Patrick Blackcloud  
Leslie Shields  
Sidney Cottonwood  
Joe Ramsay  
Garfield Antelope  
Gilbert Goodiron  
George Goodwood

Rudolph Allen  
Oland Kemble  
Levi Horsechief  
Marcellus Choteau  
Gale New Moon  
Lawrence Good Fox, Jr.  
James Armstrong, Jr.  
Francis Bates  
Harold S. Beard  
Rubin Bent  
Oliver Black  
Richard Boynton, Jr.  
Roy Bullcoming  
Richard Curtis, Jr.  
William M. Fletcher  
Paul Goodbear  
John Greaney, Jr.  
Charles F. Gurrier

## NEW YORK

Mohawk  
Mohawk  
Mohawk  
Mohawk  
Mohawk  
Tonawanda-Seneca  
Tonawanda-Seneca  
Tonawanda-Seneca  
Tonawanda-Seneca  
Tonawanda-Seneca  
Onondaga  
Tonawanda-Seneca  
Onondaga  
Tuscarora  
Tuscarora  
Tuscarora  
Onondaga  
Onondaga  
Seneca  
Seneca  
Seneca  
Seneca  
Seneca  
Seneca  
Seneca

France  
France  
France  
Palais  
France  
Europe

France

Tunis  
France

Italy  
Atlantic  
France  
Luzon  
Normandy  
Luzon  
Brazil  
Pacific  
Italy

## NORTH DAKOTA

Arikara  
Sioux (Standing Rock)  
Sioux (Standing Rock)  
Sioux (Standing Rock)  
Sioux (Standing Rock)  
Sioux (Standing Rock)  
Sioux (Standing Rock)  
Sioux (Standing Rock)  
Sioux (Standing Rock)  
Sioux (Standing Rock)  
Sioux (Standing Rock)  
Sioux (Standing Rock)

France  
Anzio  
Holland  
Normandy  
Betio Island  
Atlantic  
Germany  
Germany  
Leyte  
Italy  
Europe

## OKLAHOMA

Tonkawa  
Ponca  
Pawnee  
Kaw  
Ponca  
Pawnee  
Caddo-Cheyenne  
Arapaho  
Cheyenne-Arapaho  
Quapaw-Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Cheyenne-Arapaho  
Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Cheyenne  
Sioux-Cheyenne

Europe  
France  
Europe  
Europe  
Philippines  
Europe  
Europe  
Pacific  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Europe  
Mediterranean  
Iwo Jima  
Europe  
Pacific  
Pacific



William Cook



Lawrence Bearsheart

Henry N. Greenwood





Tom Fixico



Warren L. Hawk	Cheyenne
James Holland, Jr.	Arapaho
Darwin Lone Elk	Cheyenne
Henry Mann	Cheyenne
Edward B. Mule	Cheyenne
Roy Night Walking	Cheyenne
Lee Old Camp, Jr.	Cheyenne-Arapaho
Willie Orange	Cheyenne
William F. Pawnee	Arapaho
David Penn	Cheyenne
Philip Strongwolf	Cheyenne
Elmer C. Surveyor	Cheyenne
George Swallow	Cheyenne
Everett Sweezy	Arapaho-Oneida
William Tallbird, Jr.	Cheyenne
Harvey West	Cheyenne
Solus B. Lewis	Creek
Isaac McCurtain	Choctaw
Luther King	Choctaw
Richmond J. Larney	Seminole
Houston Palmer	Creek
Jacob Fish	Five Civilized Tribes
Chester Underwood	Five Civilized Tribes
Henry N. Greenwood	Chickasaw
Tom Fixico	Creek
Joe Fixico	Creek
John P. Lowe	Creek
Jack Bruner	Creek
Danny Marshall	Creek
Munzie Barnett	Creek
Sampson Harjo	Creek
Martin Mitchell	Creek
William M. Beaver	Creek
Sam McCann	Choctaw
Daniel Phillips, Jr.	Creek
Franklin Gritts	Cherokee
Cornelius L. Wakolee	Potawatomi
Jack Montgomery	Cherokee
Calvin Dailey	Otoe
Robert Hogg	Caddo-Delaware
Robert L. Templeton	Pawnee
Jesse B. Thompson	Choctaw
James R. Hattensty	Choctaw
Solomon Roberts	Choctaw
Esra H. Wallace	Choctaw
J. D. Walker	Seminole
Miller Yahola	Seminole
Johnson Davis	Seminole
Amos Davis	Seminole
Harding Big Bow	Kiowa
Edward M. Rodgers	Quapaw
Rudolph Akoneto, Jr.	Kiowa
Raymond Arkeketa	Kiowa
Kenneth Aunquo	Kiowa
Hubert Dennis Beaver	Delaware-Shawnee
Samuel W. Chaat	Comanche
Clifford Chebahtah	Comanche
Edward Clark	Comanche
Leonard Cozad	Kiowa

Cheyenne	Kiska
Arapaho	Pacific
Cheyenne	Pacific
Cheyenne	Holland
Cheyenne	Europe
Cheyenne	Europe
Cheyenne-Arapaho	Pacific
Cheyenne	Pacific
Arapaho	Europe
Cheyenne	Europe
Cheyenne	Europe
Cheyenne	Europe
Cheyenne	Europe
Arapaho-Oneida	Europe
Cheyenne	Europe
Cheyenne	Pacific
Creek	Europe
Choctaw	Europe
Choctaw	Sicily
Seminole	France
Creek	Anzio
Five Civilized Tribes	Huertgen Forest
Five Civilized Tribes	Germany
Chickasaw	Italy
Creek	Sicily, Italy
Creek	France
Creek	Anzio, France
Creek	Italy
Creek	France, Italy
Creek	Germany
Creek	France
Creek	Pacific
Creek	France
Choctaw	France
Creek	France
Cherokee	Pacific
Potawatomi	Italy
Cherokee	Italy
Otoe	France
Caddo-Delaware	Italy
Pawnee	Leyte
Choctaw	
Choctaw	Italy
Choctaw	Germany
Choctaw	
Seminole	Europe
Seminole	Europe
Seminole	Belgium
Seminole	France
Kiowa	Germany
Quapaw	Kwajalein
Kiowa	Europe
Kiowa	Pacific
Kiowa	Pacific
Delaware-Shawnee	Pacific
Comanche	Europe
Comanche	Iwo Jima
Comanche	
Kiowa	Europe



Hugh Doyebi  
 Noah Horsechief  
 Lamont Howry  
 Rickey Kaulaity  
 Samuel Kaulay  
 William Kaulay  
 Robert Komesataddle  
 Wayne L. Miller  
 Wilson B. Palmer  
 Wilbur Parker  
 Frederick E. Parton  
 Pascal C. Poolaw  
 Melvin G. Queton  
 Virgil Queton  
 Winston Rose  
 Don Shemayme  
 Claude Shirley  
 Chester Silverhorn  
 Reuben Topaum  
 Kent C. Ware  
 Pressley Ware  
 Robert Yeahpau  
 Raymond Woodard  
 Thomas Chapman, Jr.  
 Samuel Battiest  
 Samuel Marshall  
 Robert H. Colbert, Jr.  
 Andrew Roberts  
 Jacob Moses  
 Jesse Howell  
 James G. Cleghorn  
 Edison DeRoin  
 Calvin Arkeketa  
 Jimmy Black  
 Ernest Black  
 Jonas Hartico  
 Rufus Jeans  
 Bill Pipestem  
 Pershing White  
 Theodore Buffalo  
 Ernest J. Kekahbah  
 William A. Harris, Jr.

Kiowa  
 Wichita  
 Comanche  
 Kiowa  
 Kiowa  
 Kiowa  
 Kiowa  
 Wichita  
 Kiowa  
 Comanche  
 Caddo  
 Kiowa  
 Kiowa  
 Kiowa  
 Wichita  
 Caddo  
 Caddo  
 Kiowa  
 Kiowa  
 Kiowa  
 Kiowa  
 Kiowa  
 Apache  
 Pawnee  
 Choctaw  
 Creek  
 Creek  
 Pawnee  
 Pawnee  
 Pawnee  
 Otoe  
 Otoe  
 Otoe  
 Otoe  
 Otoe  
 Otoe  
 Otoe  
 Otoe  
 Otoe  
 Otoe  
 Otoe  
 Otoe  
 Kaw  
 Pawnee

#### OREGON

Cayuse-Umatilla  
 Klamath-Modoc  
 Klamath-Paiute  
 Klamath-Modoc  
 Klamath  
 Klamath

#### SOUTH DAKOTA

Sioux (Flandreau)  
 Sioux (Flandreau)  
 Sioux (Flandreau)  
 Sioux (Sisseton)  
 Sioux (Sisseton)  
 Sioux (Sisseton)  
 Sioux (Sisseton)  
 Sioux (Sisseton)

John Sampson  
 Edson Chiloquin  
 Roland Jackson  
 LeRoy A. Moore  
 Marvin J. Walker  
 John Jackson, Jr.

Theodore Taylor  
 Ralph Gullickson  
 Warren Gullickson  
 Woodrow Keeble  
 Francis Adams  
 Joseph Gray  
 Leroy Heminger  
 Nathan Wilson

#### Bastogne

Europe  
 Europe  
 Aleutians  
 Europe  
 Pacific  
 Europe  
 Tarawa

Europe  
 Europe  
 Pacific  
 Europe

Europe  
 Europe  
 Europe  
 Europe  
 Europe

Europe  
 Europe  
 Iwo Jima  
 Germany  
 Europe  
 Europe  
 Europe  
 U. S. A.

Africa  
 Europe

Italy  
 Italy  
 Italy, Germany

France

New Guinea  
 Aachen  
 Leyte  
 North Africa  
 Italy  
 Germany  
 France  
 Germany



Houston Palmer



Joe Fixico

Harding Big Bow





Miller Yahola



Louis Provost

Frank N. Lajeunesse



Floyd P. Deegan	Sioux (Sisseton)	Palau
Herman Thompson	Sioux (Sisseton)	Philippines
Louis M. DeCoteau	Sioux (Sisseton)	Germany
Louis Provost	Omaha	Belgium
Leo Shot With Two Arrows	Sioux (Rosebud)	Germany
Enoch Bald Eagle	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Edward Eagle Boy	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Philip Elk Head	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Joe Paul Fourbear	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Joe Gray	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Robert C. Hale	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
James Hand Boy	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Charles Hiatt	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Lawrence Horn	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Clifford Iron Moccasin	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Charles Kessler	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
George Knife	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Charles Lafferty	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Levi LeBeau	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Vincent J. LeBeau	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Louis LeCompte	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Roy R. Smith	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Sampson One Skunk	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Ziebach Thompson	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Cecil Curley	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Garnet Black Bear	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Robert Manley	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Aloysius A. Fielder	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Earl Kessler	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Douglas Collins	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Phillip LaBlanc	Sioux (Cheyenne River)	
Floyd Jackson	Sioux (Rosebud)	Cologne
Edwin Demery	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Germany
Johnson Twohearts	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Africa
Walter Tiger	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Philippines
Joseph Lawrence	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Europe
Ambrose Antelope	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Germany
John Bearking	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Pacific
Frank Vermillion	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Italy
William Marshall	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Germany
Abraham Long Chase	Sioux (Standing Rock)	At sea
Sidney Eagle Shield	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Philippines
Alex Village Center	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Pacific
Peter Taken Alive	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Pacific
Ambrose Dog Eagle	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Anzio
Joseph Flying Bye	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Europe
Joseph Cadotte	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Europe
Calvin Flying Bye	Sioux (Standing Rock)	Germany
Joseph Angel	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific
John Bearnose	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Philippines
Carl C. Bettelyoun	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Everett Bettelyoun	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Joseph Bettelyoun	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Italy
Waldron Bettelyoun	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Henry Black Elk	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Moses Blindman	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific
Ernest Blue Legs	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Burma
Owen Brings	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Carl Broken Rope	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Italy

Vance Broken Rope	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Belgium
Laert Brown Eyes	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Morris Bull Bear	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Belgium
Moses Bullman	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Leo F. Cottier	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Belgium
Adolph Eagle Louse	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Philippines
Edison Fire Thunder	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific
Roy Flood	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Iwo Jima
Blair Gray Grass	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Belgium
Adam Gay	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Italy
Joshua Gay	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Alex Hernandez	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Alphonso Hernandez	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Vincent Hunts Horses	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Theodore Iron Teeth	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Norman Janis	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Burma
Richard Janis	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Douglas Larabee	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Aloysius Little Whiteman	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Italy
Walter Martinez	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Luxembourg
Floyd Merrival	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Italy
Chester Mills	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Peter Nelson	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Belgium
Ernest Peck	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Clarence Pumpkin Seed	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Stephen Red Bow	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Homer Red Eyes	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Stanley Red Wing	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Floyd Russell	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Collins Sharpfish	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Hubert Shot to Pieces	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Ellis Shoulder	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Martin Slow Bear	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Italy
Loyal E. Stover	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Edward Spotted Bear	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Joseph Tapio	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Atlantic
Leroy Tenfingers	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Pacific
Theodore Tibbetts	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Calvin J. Tyon	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Luzon
Roy White Butterfly	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Germany
Leonard White Bull	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Italy
Levi Yellow Boy	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Eugene Young	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	France
Walter Bossingham	Sioux (Rosebud)	Europe
Daniel L. Bordeaux	Sioux (Rosebud)	Europe
Marvin Thin Elk	Sioux (Rosebud)	Italy
Albert Wright	Sioux (Rosebud)	Pacific
Thomas Yellow Boy	Sioux (Pine Ridge)	Belgium
Guy White Horse	Sioux (Rosebud)	
Leonard Bordeaux	Sioux (Rosebud)	Pacific
Gabe Neiss	Sioux (Rosebud)	Aleutians
Clarence Cordry	Sioux (Rosebud)	Pacific
Jerome White Horse	Sioux (Rosebud)	Italy
Claude DeCory	Sioux (Rosebud)	Italy
Laverne Jackson	Sioux (Rosebud)	France
Eugene E. Roubideaux	Sioux (Rosebud)	France
Michael Bordeaux	Sioux (Rosebud)	France
Elmer Brandon	Sioux (Rosebud)	France
Wilbur Blacksmith	Sioux (Rosebud)	Peleliu



Floyd P. Deegan



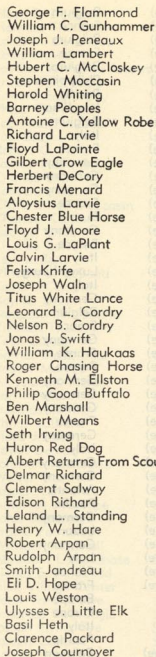
Lanert Brown Eyes

Eugene Roubideaux





Johnson Roy



Sammy Arrats  
Richard Burson  
Alfred Parriette  
Harvey Natchees  
Henry Drye

James Wilson  
Harold Jackson  
James R. Alexander

[illegible]

## UTAH

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## WASHINGTON

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Italy

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France





## INDIANS WORK FOR THE NAVY

By LT. FREDERICK W. SLEIGHT, USNR

The story of the American Indian and his efforts in this second great world struggle is not limited to the exploits of soldiers. Men and women too old or too young for service with the armed forces have volunteered for work in the war industries as well as in food production. This report on one of the U. S. Navy's greatest land-based activities illustrates the intense desire of the Indian people to serve where they are directly connected with the work of the war. The Naval Supply Depot at Clearfield, Utah, has as its aim and purpose general service to the fleet. It sends out a lifeline of supplies, pouring the essentials of successful warfare in an endless stream to the far points of the Pacific theatre.

The Depot was established in the Spring of 1943, to start the flow of vital materials to the Navy. At this time, down in the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico, Indians were leaving home for military service. Ten per cent of the Pueblo Indians had gone into uniform. In the neighboring cities and the local communities help was urgently needed. The older men of the Pueblos, recognizing the emergency, decided to put an advertisement in the local papers offering their services for part-time work in the neighboring area. Soon trucks came pouring into the villages to pick up working parties, some even arriving from Colorado. When word of this project reached the offices of the Civil Service Commission in Denver, they sent a representative to Santo Domingo Pueblo to confer with John Bird, an Indian leader of political and social affairs.

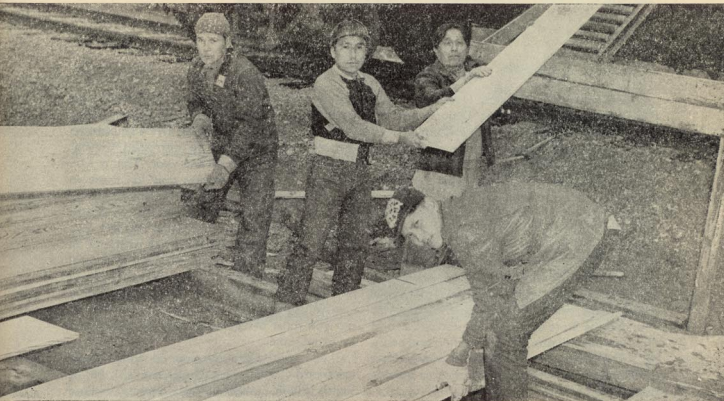
John Bird was told about the new Naval Depot at Clearfield. The Civil Service understood that the Pueblo people wanted to help win the war; here at Clearfield was a place where men were needed, a place contributing directly to our successes in the Pacific. It was agreed that Pueblo men, if they went to work at Clearfield, would be allowed to go home during the summer months to plant and harvest their crops.

At the meeting called by John Bird, the Pueblos agreed that this was work which they wanted to do. The farm agent was convinced that if they came back and farmed in the summer months, the move to Utah for the rest of the year would be good. The task of recruiting men from all the Pueblos was given to John Bird, and he travelled from Taos on the north to Isleta on the south. Santa Clara, Jemez, and Santo Domingo gave the greatest number of workers. Sixty-two men came from Jemez alone. When they were examined and passed as physically fit by Indian Service doctors, they were ready to leave. About 150 men made up the first battalion that set out for Clearfield. The first contingent of work-hungry Pueblos, travelling in coaches reserved for them, arrived at the Navy Depot in December 1943.

Work assigned to the Indians has been varied. John Bird, who travelled with his people to Clearfield, has advanced to a supervisory position. He, like many of his men, has worked on the swing shift. Some of the men have been placed in the transportation division, and others have handled and loaded supplies destined for the ships at sea. Oscar Carlson, labor foreman at the Depot, says that the Indians—Shoshones, Apaches, Sioux, Navajos, Utes, as well as Pueblos—are outstanding workers. They understand instructions well. They are not shirkers on the job. He says, "I have never had an Indian in my office for disciplinary action."

The great problem of production, absenteeism, is unknown among the Indian population of the Depot. Indians are constantly on the job. Indian participation in the War Bond campaigns has been 100 per cent—another indication that the Indians are whole-hearted in their devotion to the cause for which their sons have fought.

For two springs the Pueblo people have gone back to their farms, but, the growing season over, they have returned, often bringing with



Indians unload Oregon timber at the Naval Supply Depot. Official U. S. Navy Photo

them new recruits to help with the big job. Mr. Carlson states that nearly all of the men return after a summer of farming, and that they all seem happy to come back. Further testimony comes in a report from the Security Department. This office, which handles all the policing of the area, has no record in the files any trouble initiated by the Indians.

From all quarters of the Depot have come similar reports. On the 10th of April, 1945, Rear Admiral Arthur H. Mayo, speaking at the ceremonies commemorating the second anniversary of the Depot's commissioning, said: "It is encouraging to know that many Pueblo Indians. . . have travelled north to the State of Utah in order to 'man the battle stations' at the Navy Supply Depot at Clearfield. I know that these fine people are doing a splendid job."

High credit should go to the Indian for an outstanding part in our victory. He has sacrificed more than most men who are doing this work. He has left the land he has known all his life and has had to travel to strange places where people often do not understand him and his way of living. In most cases he has left

his family behind. He has had to forego attending the dances and other religious ceremonies that are so much a part of his life. He has had to work under foremen and supervisors, in a way that is new to him. It is an adjustment more difficult for him than for the white man who has known these conditions before.

For all these reasons, the Indian should receive the highest praise. In his quiet way he has shown that he too has a stake in this conflict, and by his personal qualities he has made himself liked by everyone. To men like John Bird should go a special tribute. He helped interpret these modern problems to his people. When his brother Ted was killed in action in Germany last April, he flew home to comfort his mother and father. He has three other brothers in the armed forces overseas.

Like all Americans, these people look forward to the day when the soldiers will come home to a peaceful world. But these Indians have learned new skills and have acquired a new confidence in their own competence which should be very useful in the tasks of peace.

## TO THE INDIAN VETERAN

The Congress and the state legislatures have passed many laws providing various benefits for all veterans except those who have been dishonorably discharged from the armed services. Many of you know what these benefits are; but when you come home you will find at the agency someone who can tell you just how to apply for the benefits which you want, and what you must do to qualify. There is no distinction made between Indians and any other veterans. Every organization serving the veteran will serve you. Your Selective Service Board, to which you report within ten days after your return home, will have a counsellor to advise you; and the State agencies, the Red Cross, and other groups will provide information and counsel. The Indian Service will make every effort to direct you to the proper authority as quickly as possible.

If the first thing in your mind is employment, you probably know that you are entitled to get your old job back, or one with equal pay and standing, provided that you have completed your military service satisfactorily, that you are still able to do the job, that you apply for re-

instatement within 90 days of your discharge, and that your employer will not suffer undue hardship by taking you back. Once you are on the job, you may not be dismissed without cause for the period of one year. This is true for Civil Service employees and for those in private industry. If you didn't have a job when you went into the military service, or if you don't want to go back to the job you left, you should apply to the nearest office of the U. S. Employment Service, or, if you want a Federal job, to the Civil Service Commission. You are entitled to preference for jobs in the Indian Service, both as an Indian and as a veteran, but you must of course qualify by training or by examination.

If you want to continue your education, there are many opportunities. Under the G. I. Bill of Rights (Public Law 346, 78th Congress), you are entitled to one year of school or college, if you have served at least 90 days, not counting the time spent in Army or Navy special training courses. You may choose the course you prefer, at any elementary school, high school, college, or vocational training institute on the list



Maj. Gen. Charles L. Bolte awards the Bronze Star to Pfc. John W. Kionut, Caddo, Oklahoma, for gallantry in action.



T-Sgt. Oliver Gibbs, (left), Red Lake, Minnesota, wears the Air Medal. The officer on the right is an Indian from Oklahoma



approved by the Veterans' Administration, but you must be accepted as qualified by the school you select. A number of Indian Service schools have already been added to the approved list, and a number of special courses have been planned for returning servicemen.

If you are under 25, or if you can show that your education was interrupted when you went into military service, you may continue your education beyond this first year. For each month you spent in active service after September 16, 1940, and before the end of the war, you may have an additional month of schooling, but the total time cannot be more than four years. While you are studying under this program, the Veterans' Administration will allow you \$50 a month for living expenses and will pay your tuition and other fees, including the cost of books, supplies, and equipment, up to \$500 per year. If you have dependents, the subsistence allowance will be increased to \$75 per month. If you receive payment for work done in connection with your study program, your allowance may be decreased, and if you take only a part-time course, you will not receive the full monthly benefit.

Commercial courses, courses in agriculture and stockraising, sheetmetal work, plumbing, drafting, automotive mechanics, carpentry, baking, cooking, machine shop work, masonry, painting and decoration, power plant operation,

printing and binding, and many others, will be offered at eight or more Indian schools: Albuquerque Boarding School, Carson, Chemawa, Chilocco, Flandreau, Wingate, Haskell Institute, and Sherman. Not all of the courses will be available at each school, and other courses will be added from time to time. These courses will be available to non-Indians, if there is room enough, and the Indian veteran is not limited to a choice of Indian schools. You may take any course for which you can qualify, at any approved school.

If you have a disability resulting from your military service, the educational program offered under Public Law 16, 78th Congress, may be more helpful to you. Under this legislation, a disabled veteran may be allowed up to four years of vocational training, during which time he may receive a total pension of not less than \$92 per month. If he has dependents, the allowance is larger.

The G. I Bill also provides readjustment allowances for veterans who are unable to find work. Any unemployed veteran who has served 90 days or more and has been released without dishonorable discharge, or has been disabled in the line of duty, may receive a weekly readjustment allowance of \$20, less any part-time wages he may receive in excess of \$3. To be eligible for this allowance, the veteran must report regularly to a public employ-

ment office; and if he fails to accept any suitable job offered to him, he is disqualified. He may also be disqualified if he does not attend a free training course available to him, or if he has left suitable work, or is discharged for misconduct. The readjustment allowance may be continued for 24 weeks, plus four weeks for each month of active service, up to a maximum of 52 weeks. If he is self-employed and he can show that his net earnings have been less than \$100 in the month preceding the date of his application, he is entitled to receive an amount large enough to bring his earnings up to \$100 for the month. Benefits under this legislation may not be claimed when five years have passed after the end of the war, and claims must be made within two years after the veteran's discharge from the military service or within two years after the end of the war, whichever date is later.

Veterans may have free hospital care, medical and dental services, through the Veterans' Administration, for any disabilities incurred in the line of duty in the service or aggravated because of such service.

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944—commonly called the G. I. Bill of Rights—also provides for certain benefits for veterans who want to borrow money to buy or build a home, to purchase a farm, farm equipment or livestock, or to acquire business property. The Federal Government will not make loans or extend any credit under this program. It says simply that if you can get a loan for these purposes from any lending agency, either public or private, such as a bank, corporation, or individual, the Veterans' Administration, on approving the loan, will guarantee one-half of the amount, up to \$2000. The Administrator will also pay the first year's interest on the amount which he guarantees. This interest need not be repaid. The loan itself must be repaid according to the conditions under which it is made.

The lending agency to which you apply for a loan should be one of those serving your community. This organization should understand that you may receive a loan on the same

basis as other veterans, even though you may conduct your operations on trust land belonging to you or on tribal lands operated under an assignment. It should be possible for you to get a loan without any security other than a mortgage on the property you are buying with the money loaned to you; but if other security is required, the Superintendent may approve a lien on trust property, other than land, as collateral. Trust land may not be given as security for these loans.

It should also be understood that the Superintendent may authorize a creditor to enter on the reservation to repossess equipment bought with borrowed money, if the loan should be in default.

If you want to qualify for a farm loan, you must show that you have had farming experience. If your loan is for the purchase of livestock, you must show that you have adequate range or which to run it. If you plan to buy farm machinery, you will have to show that you have land upon which the machinery will be used, and you must also describe your plan of operation and demonstrate that it will produce income enough to repay the loan.

In general, no restrictions will be placed upon property obtained under loans guaranteed under the Act, except those which the lending agency may require in order to protect the loan.

You should remember, too, that you have other ways to obtain a loan, if you are not eligible under the G. I. Bill. The Indian Service may be able to arrange a loan from revolving credit funds; or your tribe may offer to lend you what you need. There are many avenues to explore.

From time to time, Congress may make changes in the provisions of the G. I. Bill and other servicemen's legislation. Allowances for the unemployed veteran and for the veteran attending school may be increased. You are urged to take advantage of the program which you feel will be most useful to you. Get all the information available, consult with everyone who can be of help to you, and make full use of the opportunities which you have earned by your service to your country.



The Marine Corps band plays the national anthem as the flag is raised at the dedication of Ray Enouf Field, Klamath Agency, Oregon. The airfield is named in honor of the only Klamath Indian to lose his life in World War II, a Marine private first class, who was killed while acting as first-aid man in the front lines on Iwo Jima. Ceremonies dedicating the field took place on September 27, 1945.



Three Indian girls in the Women's Reserve of the U. S. Marine Corps: Left to right, Minnie Spotted Wolf, Blackfeet, Montana; Celia Mix, Potawatomi, Michigan; and Viola Eastman, Chippewa-Sioux, Minnesota. Official U.S. Marine Corps photograph.



## INDIAN WOMEN WORK FOR VICTORY

Indian women, anxious to help out during the war-created manpower shortage, have made an astonishingly large contribution to their country's needs. Thousands of them have left their homes to work in factories, on ranches and farms, and even as section-hands, to replace men who were vitally needed elsewhere. They have joined the nurses' corps, the military auxiliaries, the Red Cross, and the American Women's Voluntary Service.

Not content with this, they have given their services in many other and more unusual ways. More than 500 Eskimo and Indian women and girls worked day and night manufacturing skin clothing, mittens, mukluks, moccasins, snowshoes, and other articles of wearing apparel for our forces serving in cold weather or at high altitudes. An Alaskan Indian woman ran a trap line to make money for war bonds.

Cherokee girls wove and sold baskets, buying war stamps with the money. On the Eastern Cherokee reservation, women and girls planted and harvested the crops, and even drove tractors.

Forty Chippewa women formed a rifle brigade for home defense. An old Kiowa woman gave \$1,000 to the Navy Relief Fund as her contribution. Osage women, draped in their brilliant blankets, spent long hours at sewing machines for the Red Cross.

In the West, a Pueblo woman drove a truck between Albuquerque and Santa Fe, New Mexico, delivering milk to the Indian school. She not only serviced her own truck but also help-

ed at the school garage as a mechanic. Many Indian women became silversmiths, and made insignia for the armed forces. At Fort Wingate, New Mexico, the Navajo women's work ranged from that of chemists to truck drivers. Two Indian women in California served at a lonely observation post, driving the twelve miles to their position in a rickety old automobile.

The war plants had many Indian women on their rolls, working as riveters, inspectors, sheet metal workers, and machinists. An Indian girl was chosen at one plant to receive the Army-Navy E for her fellow-workers.

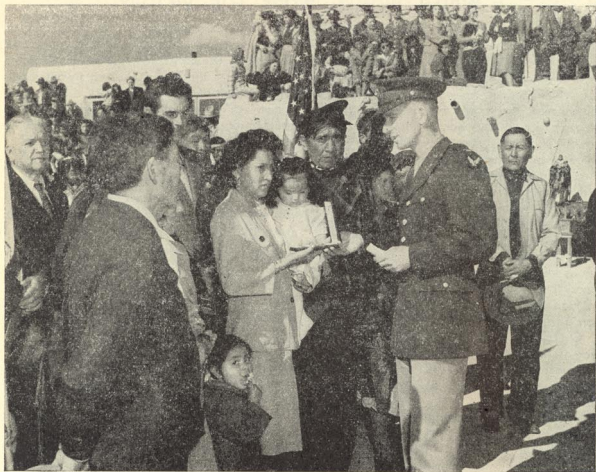
In the Indian forests, hitherto considered as providing work fit only for men, the Indian women learned to take over many tasks. Treatment for blister rust was given 80,182 acres of forest, mainly in the Lake states, and Indian women performed much of the labor. On the Menominee reservation in Wisconsin, fifty women replaced men at the mill. Crews consisting of two women and one man planted young trees to replace those cut down in the Red Lake forest in Minnesota. During the short period in the spring which is considered most advantageous for such planting, 90,700 trees were replaced on 238 acres of land. Indian women have "manned" fire lookout stations on the Colville and Klamath reservations. An Indian woman acted as guard at the Dry Creek station on the Yakima forest, and another learned to be a radio operator at the central camp on the Quinaielt reservation.

Cpl. Anna Reeveas, WAC

Ensign Cora Bruner, NC, USNR

Celia C. Cook, SK 2-c, WAVES





In a formal ceremony at Laguna Pueblo, Mrs. Frank Paisano, Jr. accepts the Air Medal awarded to her husband, a prisoner of war in Germany. Lt. Paisano was later released and returned home. Official Photo U. S. A. A. F.

## PRISONERS OF WAR RELEASED

Many Indians reported as prisoners of war have now been released and have come home again. Lt. Frank Paisano, Jr., a prisoner of the Germans, has returned to Laguna Pueblo. During his absence he was awarded the Air Medal, which his wife accepted in his name. Omar Schoenborn, Chippewa, once reported dead, was one of 83 men who escaped death when the prison ship carrying them to Japan was sunk off Leyte. He managed to swim ashore and to hide from the Japanese until the arrival of the American forces. Gilmore C. Daniels, Osage, who joined the Royal Canadian Air

Force early in the war, spent nearly four years in a German prison camp before the advancing armies released him. Another Osage, Major Edward E. Tinker, a nephew of General Clarence Tinker, was taken prisoner when he crashed in Bulgaria, and was freed by the Russian advance.

Among the American prisoners released by the 6th Ranger Battalion from Cabanatuan Prison in the Philippines on January 30, 1945, was Major Caryl L. Picotte, Sioux-Omaha, formerly of Nebraska, but now stationed in Oakland, California.

5-Sgt. John Lee Redeagle, Quapaw, and his wife. Sgt. Redeagle, wearer of the Air Medal, was released from a German prison camp after several months of captivity.



Major Picotte was called to active duty with the Air Corps in September, 1941, and sent to the Philippines. On his arrival in Manila he was assigned to duty as Associate Engineering Officer at the Philippine Air Depot, Nichols Field.

After the Japanese air attack on Nichols Field, December 8, 1941, when most of the serviceable American aircraft were destroyed, Major Picotte assisted in the organization of a provisional Air Corps regiment which fought as infantry from January 1, 1942, until the capitulation of Bataan on April 9th of that year. He was in the famous Death March from Bataan to the first American prisoner-of-war camp at O'Donnell, covering 80 miles in three days with one meal of rice. In June he was moved to Cabanatuan, where he remained until released by the Rangers two and a half years later. During the last days before the fall of Bataan, he was recommended for the Distinguished Service Cross and the Silver Star.

Major Picotte comes of a distinguished Indian family. His grandfather was Joseph LaFlesche (Iron Eyes), the last chief of the Omaha tribe. His mother, Susan LaFlesche Picotte, was the first Indian woman physician and is remembered with veneration for her life of unselfish service to both Indians and Whites. The late Francis LaFlesche, distinguished ethnologist, was his uncle, and Suzette LaFlesche Tibbles, (Bright Eyes), who lectured throughout

the civilized world and was the most famous Indian woman of the 1880's and 1890's, was his aunt.

Major Picotte reported that there were more than 300 Indians on Bataan and Corregidor. While in the prison camps he met and talked with many from all sections of the country. He added, "Their battle record, individually and as a whole, left nothing to be desired."

Not all the news of the prisoners of war is good. Some did not survive the rigors and the mistreatment in the camps, and some were lost in the torpedoing of several ships carrying prisoners of war from the Philippines to Japan. Others perished when another ship was bombed and sunk in Subic Bay. It is hoped that, as time goes on, more will be found alive and that the lists of released prisoners will grow.

## A FAMILY OF BRAVES

Six grandsons of the Reverend Ben Brave, retired Sioux minister, have shown their patriotism by donning uniforms. Four went into the Army, one into the Navy, and one into the Coast Guard.

Staff Sgt. Francis E. Brave received the Silver Star for gallantry in action, evacuating 30 German prisoners to the rear under enemy fire on Anzio beachhead. "During the two hours required for the trip," to quote the citation, "Sergeant Brave had to wade through waist-deep water and frequently had to take cover from enemy tank and mortar shells; however, he controlled his prisoners and brought them to the proper collecting point. Sergeant Brave's gallant conduct made possible the early gathering of important information from the prisoners and reflects much credit on the Army of the United States."

Staff Sgt. Waldron A. Frazier, also a grandson of the Reverend Brave, served with the Second Troop Carrier Squadron for four years, during two of which he was stationed successively in China, India, and Burma. As crew chief of the "Thunderbird," one of the big transport planes, he had more than 125 hours of combat flying time, and he wore the Air Medal, the Pacific Theater Ribbon with two

battle stars, and the American Defense Ribbon. His group won two Presidential Unit citations. Last December he was killed in a plane crash while being invalidated home.

Nearly four hundred of "The Chief's" friends decided to do something in his memory. Accordingly, they bought for his little girl, Ilona Joyce, \$1,025 worth of War Bonds; and sent a check for the \$14.45 left over from the purchases. Among the donors were all ranks from majors to privates. "We hope that this little gift will help to give Ilona Joyce some of the things that Waldron would like her to have," they wrote.

The other four grandsons are doing well, and no doubt we shall hear brave stories of them. They are: Cpl. Alexander A. Brave, Sgt. Judson B. Brave, and Ronald H. and Donald H. Frazier, twins, who are in the Coast Guard and the Navy, respectively.

The Reverend Brave's son, Ben, was recently discharged from the Army for overage. A son-in-law, Lt. Frank Fox, is in the Army, and another grandson, John W. Frazier, Jr., has recently donned the uniform. Two grandsons-in-law, James Wilson and Russell DeCora, complete the family fighting group.



Top, S-Sgt. Judson Brave; center, S-Sgt. Francis Brave, S-Sgt. Waldron Frazier, Cpl. Alexander Brave; bottom, Ronald and Donald Frazier.





Mrs. Etta S. Jones receives from Secretary Ickes a check for \$6887.54, covering her salary for the years she spent as a prisoner in Japan. She was captured on Attu.

## INDIAN SERVICE EMPLOYEES IN THE WAR

Twenty-one employees of the Indian Service gave their lives for the cause of freedom and justice, some of them in action against the enemy, some in training, some by accident, and some by illness. There will be more names to add to the list when the reckoning is completed. Captain Homer Claymore, pilot of a B-17 bomber in the 8th Air Force, has been missing for many months and must be presumed lost. He was employed as a baker at Pine Ridge before he entered the AAF. Lt. Orian Wynn, of the Consolidated Ute Agency, was reported missing after a raid on enemy territory from his base in Italy.

The prisoners of war released by the victorious armies of the United Nations include Soldier Sanders, baker at the Sequoyah School, Wallace Tyner, clerk at Jicarilla, and Marion Chadacloi, assistant at Navajo. They were all prisoners of the Germans. Cornelius Gregory, teacher at Fort Sill, spent eleven months interned in Sweden, following a raid on Germany during which his plane was damaged and had to land in neutral territory. Mrs. Etta S. Jones, teacher, who was captured when the Japanese invaded the island of Attu in June 1942, was found in a camp near Tokyo and brought back to the United States. Her husband, who was a

special assistant and operated the radio station on the island, was killed at the time of the invasion. Dr. Sidney E. Seid, formerly physician at the Chilocco School, survived more than three years' imprisonment in Japan.

Still to be heard from are Louis E. Williams, clerk at Pine Ridge, and Roy J. House, clerk at Jicarilla, who were made prisoners by the Japanese during the first campaigns in the Philippines.

Indian Service employees have won decorations for gallantry and courage. Lt. William Sixkiller, Jr., who died of wounds received in action on Saipan, received the posthumous award of the Silver Star. Another Indian Office employee, Sgt. Robert Duffin, wears the same decoration, awarded for exploits in Germany, and Philip Kowice, of the United Pueblos Agency, earned his Silver Star in the Italian campaign. Bronze Star Medals were awarded to Lt. James M. Ware, of the Osage Agency, who directed evacuation of the wounded in an Ital-

ian engagement, although seriously wounded himself; to Colonel E. Morgan Pryse, Director of Roads, for the construction of airfields in advance combat sectors; and to Major Delmer F. Parker, Physician at the Pawnee Agency, for his work as surgeon in the Pacific theatre. Capt. Louis J. Feves, furloughed from his position as physician at the Umatilla Agency, Oregon, won the Soldier's Medal when he went to the rescue of injured crew members of a bomber which had crashed on a heavily-mined reef in the Gilbert Islands.

The list of those wounded in action includes Henry McEwin (Engineer, Chilocco School), Walter W. Nations (Agricultural Extension Agent, United Pueblos), Nelson Thompson (Assistant, Navajo), Walter Campbell (Barber, Sherman Institute), Franklin Gritts (Teacher, Haskell Institute), Michael Bordeaux (Clerk, Rosebud), James M. Ware (Clerk, Osage), Henry Garcia (Orderly, Navajo), and Morris James (Mechanic, Pine Ridge).

## IN MEMORIAM

Joe Singer  
C. Foster Jones  
Percy Archdale  
Irwin G. Price  
Alfred Begay  
Cruz McDaniels  
Richard Monte Strong  
William Sixkiller, Jr.  
Harold A. Wood  
Esther F. Henry  
Susan Motylewski  
James F. Klock  
Winfield Robinson  
Velma Miller  
Allen E. Lovine  
Joe Gonzales  
Ted Bird  
Vicenti Mirabal  
William Silas Coons  
Fred James  
Wilson Tso

Assistant, Navajo Agency  
Assistant, Alaska Service  
Clerk, Truxton Canyon Agency  
Forest Ranger, Fort Apache Agency  
Farmer, Navajo Agency  
Clerk, Cheyenne and Arapaho Agency  
Engineering Aide, United Pueblos Agency  
Clerk, Chicago Office  
Engineer, United Pueblos Agency  
Field Nurse, Osage Agency  
Teacher, Navajo Agency  
Physician, Consolidated Chippewa Agency  
Forester, Colville Agency  
Nurse, Navajo Agency  
Boys' Adviser, Carson Agency  
Pump Operator, Sells Agency  
Truck Driver, United Pueblos Agency  
Teacher, United Pueblos Agency  
Farm Agent, Shawnee Agency  
Bus Driver, Pima Agency  
General Mechanic, Navajo Agency

May 10, 1942  
June 8, 1942  
February 7, 1943  
November 23, 1943  
October 26, 1943  
May 18, 1944  
June 1, 1944  
July 13, 1944  
July 17, 1944  
August 18, 1944  
October 29, 1944  
December 12, 1944  
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April 7, 1945  
April 14, 1945  
May 7, 1945  
May 13, 1945

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